Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

February 25, 1957

Published In Two Sections

Section I

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OPEN LETTER TO
EVERY OPD READER:

This edition of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter launches our Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue.

A yearly service feature, this 340-page paperbound volume (Section II of today's OPD) lists annual price ranges for nearly 2700 chemicals and related process materials from 1952 through 1956.

We'd like to call your attention to Page 5 of the Hi-Lo issue. It contains a few prefatory remarks which we believe will help your use of this price reference work. On Page 25 you'll find a list of abbreviations used in describing materials.

The Hi-Lo chemical prices themselves are arranged alphabetically beginning on Page 27. Note, however, that as an added feature we have included price trend graphs on some nineteen key chemical raw materials. They chart data going back, in most cases, to 1936.

We hope that our Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue will prove a valuable marketing tool to OPD readers.

Bill Auchincloss
President
WSA:J SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 171 No. 8 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. February 25, 1957

Liquid Oxygen, Nitrogen Goal For Missiles Program Is Set Up; Rapid Amortization Available

A major expansion of the chemical industry's capacity to produce liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen was given the support of the government last week when the Office of Defense Mobilization announced that it has set up an expansion goal for these two chemicals for defense use. The action makes rapid tax amortization assistance available for facilities to produce and deliver an additional 4 billion cubic feet of liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen to meet the requirements of the government's missiles programs.

Establishment of the goal will permit producers who desire to expand their productive facilities, or newcomers into the field, to write off a percentage of the expansion cost over a five-year period, instead of the normal depreciation period provided for in the tax law.

60 Percent Is Estimate

The percentage of the certified cost of expansion projects which will be eligible for accelerated tax amortization has not been decided upon as yet, but it is thought that it would amount to about 60 or 65 percent.

Officials do not anticipate that there will be any difficulty in reaching the 4 billion cubic feet additional capacity in the industry. A number of applications for certificates of necessity approving projects for expansion of production of the chemicals have been on file with the Business and Defense Services Administration for some time, but not acted upon because no goal had been established.

In making application for the certificates, producers should bear in mind that consideration also must be given to means for shipping the nitrogen and oxygen to the government. In this connection, the cost of acquiring or building tankcars of the design needed for transporting these products will be included as part of the overall cost of expansion and will be eligible for rapid write-off, it was explained.

ODM officials pointed out, in announcing the goal, that the industry long has been operating at top capacity to meet rising civilian demand and that any ad-

—Continued on page 55

ORGANICS MANAGER: Dr. Thomas R. Steadman, appointed manager of its miscellaneous organic chemicals group by Grace Research & Development Division of W. R. Grace & Co., New York.

Carbide & Carbon Is Planning To Enter Fluorine Chemistry Field

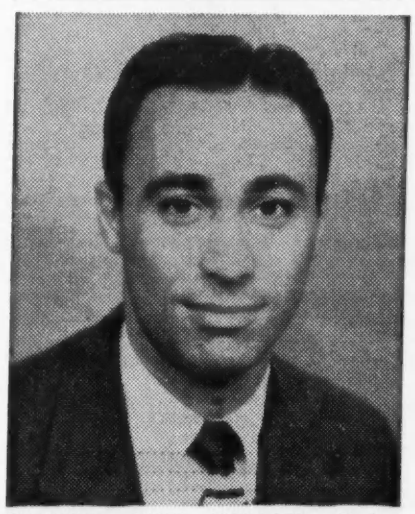
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, plans to build a 50 million pound per year unit to manufacture fluorocarbons, it was revealed today by D. B. Benedict, president of the chemicals firm. The fluorocarbons production facility is to be erected at Carbide's Institute, W. Va., plant and is expected to be in operation by the latter half of 1958.

Explaining his company's commercial entry into the field of fluorine chemistry, Mr. Benedict pointed out, "The market for fluorocarbons as pressuring components for aerosols and as refrigerants has grown amazingly in the last twelve years, and with Carbide's planned unit the total US capacity will exceed 300 million pounds per year."

Carbide's entry into the fluorocarbons field is based on its belief in the broad possibilities of fluorine chemistry. Organic chemical products containing fluorine are exceptionally resistant to high temperatures and corrosive attack. Advantage is taken of the inertness of fluorocarbons in their use as aerosol propellants and refrigerants.

In 1956 Union Carbide invested $55 million in research for all segments of its large and continuing program. It is expected that in 1957 at least an equal

—Continued on page 50



POLYESTER SALES MANAGER: Herbert Schoenfield, named to the newly-created post of polyester sales manager in the chemical sales division of Witco Chemical Company, New York.

Sulfuric Acid Plant Projected by duPont

A sulfuric acid plant will be built by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., on the Detroit River at Ecorse, Mich., about eight miles south of Detroit. The new unit, to be built on the company's present plant site, will replace an existing plant, which has become obsolete.

The new unit will substantially expand production over the present facilities and will enable the company to meet increases in customer demand for sulfuric acid, Clark W. Davis, general manager of the Grasselli chemicals department, said.

Present production of sulfuric acid will not be interrupted, since the old plant will not be dismantled until the new plant

—Continued on page 54

Montecatini May Establish Facilities in United States

Montecatini Company, Italy's mining and chemical Goliath, is thinking about setting up some plants in this country, according to Dr. Carlo Faina, its president.

Dr. Faina made his disclosure at ceremonies last week marking the start of trading in Montecatini shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

He added that the Italian firm has been looking over several US sites, but, as yet, has come to no decision. He also revealed that Montecatini has been talking to a number of American companies about the sale of some of its plastic patents.

The Big Board listed some 20 million American shares of Montecatini. Each American share represents five Italian shares.

The opening transaction involved a block of 1,200 shares at $22 a share. The stock closed on Tuesday at $21.75 after hitting a low for the day of $21.62.

Olin Declares It Won't Sell Its Squibb & Sons Division

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, last week made it clear that its E. R. Squibb & Sons division is not for sale. The statement was made to scotch widespread rumors that Olin had put Squibb on the block.

"I want to take this opportunity to tell all of you," said Thomas S. Nichols, president of Olin, "that while it is true there have been some substantial and unsolicited offers, the corporation will not make any such move. Squibb is not for sale."

Polio Vaccine Jury Probe Authorized by Justice Dep't

A grand jury investigation of the pricing practices of the Salk polio vaccine manufacturers has been authorized by the Department of Justice, it was disclosed last week by Victor Hansen, assistant Attorney General in charge of antitrust matters.

Time and place of the investigation has not been determined as yet, but it will encompass more than one jurisdiction, it was stated.

The investigation is understood to stem from a complaint lodged with the Justice department by Rep. Henry Reuss of Wis-

—Continued on page 62

Phosphoric Works Is Started Up by USI

A phosphoric acid plant has just been completed and put on stream by USI at Tuscola, Ill., according to Dr. R. E. Hulse, vice-president of National Distillers Products Corporation, New York, and general manager of the U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company division.

Production capacity of the new plant is 30,000 tons per year, expressed as P_2O_5 (equivalent to approximately 60,000 tons per year of 75 percent phosphoric acid).

Wet-process phosphoric acid is made from phosphate rock and sulfuric acid in the new plant which was designed and constructed by Singmaster & Breyer to use a process licensed from S. A. Metal-

—Continued on page 50

OPD Study Shows Shrinkage in Cost of Key Chemicals

Key chemical raw materials on the whole cost less today than they did in 1952, according to OPD's Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue (see Section II of this edition).

Prices for mineral acids, chlorine and caustic soda last year were some 15 to 20 percent above their 1952 levels, but these were more than offset by declines in large-volume organic chemicals.

OPD's Hi-Lo issue, a compilation of high and low quotations for nearly 2700 chemical process materials during 1952-56, reports that the wonder drugs dipped the most.

Such antibiotics as penicillin and streptomycin were marked down as much as 80 to 88 percent from their 1952 price tags. Penicillin cost 9 cents a million units at the wholesale level in 1952, against 3½ cents in 1956.

Synthetic vitamin A acetate, used as a fortifier of such foods as oleomargarine, declined 57¼ percent—sinking from 17 cents per gram in 1952 to 7¼ cents last year. Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) was 52 percent lower, while vitamins B and E plummeted 62 and 65 percent, respectively.

Alcohols, polyols, esters and ketones experienced decreases of some 20 to 30 percent in five years, OPD's 340-page statistical study indicates.

Tax-free ethyl alcohol in tanks, for instance, fell off 13 cents a gallon. Ethylene glycol, priced at 17 cents a pound for in-

—Continued on page 55

Purchasing Agents Cautious, See Abundant Supplies Ahead

This report was prepared by the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

While purchasing executives refuse to agree entirely with the current talk of a 1957 recession, they are exercising caution in their buying policies. Many predict that most materials will be in abundant supply this year, with competition developing in areas where it has not been present for some time. Production remains high and 27 percent say it is better than January, 55 percent the same and 18 percent worse. New orders are being booked in satisfactory volume and 27 percent report them to be better, 50 percent the same and 23 percent worse.

DISTRICT SALES MANAGER: Herman L. Schwarz, named New York district sales manager for textile dyestuffs and chemicals by Sandoz, Inc., New York.

While prices are continuing their upward movement, there is strong evidence of increased buyer resistance to higher prices. Moreover, the fact that buyers are generally unwilling to increase their inventories, or to buy any further into the future than necessary to insure deliveries of needed materials, might lead to the conclusion that they believe prices are not going to rise much further in the immediate period ahead.

It is evident that, whatever else is happening, employment has remained remarkably steady for the past three months.

As a guide to future sales expectations and production plans, we asked purchasing executives to estimate if the hours worked by the employees of their companies would increase, remain constant or decrease in the next few months. 65 percent thought they would be as high as in

—Continued on page 54

Zirconium Platelets Are Planned by USI

William C. Greenleaf, manager of metals development for U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York, a division of National Distillers Products Corporation, has announced that the company plans to supply its reactor-grade and commercial-grade zirconium in the form of platelets—irregular flakelike pieces about the size of dimes and quarters.

Platelets, according to Mr. Greenleaf, are superior to the ordinary sponge form in that they are non-pyrophoric, non-hygroscopic, and extremely pure. Since platelets are classified as metal, rather

—Continued on page 54

Dumping Bill Introduced

Rep. Noah Mason of Illinois last week introduced a bill in the house as a substitute for the Treasury's proposed changes in the anti-dumping law. The Mason bill would make it unnecessary to prove injury before dumping penalties could be imposed and would also apply the penalties retroactively to the time when dumping was first suspected.

Feed Industry Is Switching To Potassium Iodate: NYQ

Potassium iodate is undergoing re-evaluation by the feed industry as a source of supplemental iodine in animal nutrition, according to the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc., New York.

NYQ, which produces both potassium iodides and iodates, says it expects several major manufacturers to announce shortly that they have replaced iodides with the more stable potassium iodate in their trace mineral mixes and salt blocks.

Iodate was slashed 33 cents a pound in December, bringing it to its current level of $1.57, and this, according to NYQ, has given the industry a new economic outlook on the material. Stabilizers, it points out, are not required and averages can be reduced or eliminated so that iodate is even-money or lower in cost than iodides.

Lilly Produced 70 Percent Of US Polio Vaccine in '56

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., produced 70 percent of the nation's polio vaccine supply in 1956, according to its annual report released last week.

Lilly's sales of the vaccine, which totaled $10.3 million in 1955, amounted to $28.9 million in 1956. The company attributed its large share of the market to "its ability to make in quantities a vaccine which many scientists believe to be the most complex ever mass-produced."

The Week's Price Changes

Calcium Chloride Pellets and Powder, Linseed Meal Rise. Copper Metal, Carbonate, Sulfate, Chloride Decline.

Prices Advanced

Calcium chloride, flake, $2 per ton.
liquor, 15c. per cwt.
pellets, $2.40 per ton.
powd., $2 per ton.
solid, $2 per ton.
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Linseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 55).
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
refd., ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cobalt driers, 1¾c. to 7¾c. per lb. (p. 52).
Salts, 10c. to 28c. per lb. (p. 32).
Copper carbonate, ¾c. per lb. (p. 32).
Chloride, cupric, anhyd., ¾c. per lb. (p. 32).
cryst., dihydrate, ½c. per lb.
dried, ½c. per lb.
cuprous, 1c. per lb.
Metal, 2c. per lb. (p. 32).
Oxide, black, 1½c. per lb. (p. 52).
red, 1½c. per lb.
Sulfate, CP, ½c. per lb. (p. 32)
cryst. 50c. per cwt.
monohydrated, 50c. per cwt.
tribasic, $1 per cwt.
Cottonseed meal, 50c. per ton (p. 55).
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
refd., ½c. per lb.
Pimento, leaf, 5c. per lb. (p. 48).
Quebracho ext., clarif., ¾c. per lb. (p. 57).
ordinary, .0105c. per lb.
Tin, 2¼c. per lb. (p. 32).
Salts, 8/10c. to 1.2c. per lb. (p. 32).
Wax, carnauba, crude, No. 3, Ceara, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Parnahyba, 1c. per lb.
Yellow, 1c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Feb. 21, 1957	Feb. 15, 1957	Feb. 24, 1956
111.24	111.05	107.00

Infectious Agent Rules Published

New regulations of the Public Health Service, designed to tighten the requirements for packaging infectious materials, will become effective the middle of next month, following their publication in the February 15 *Federal Register*. The new rules aim to prevent breakage and leakage that would endanger the health of employees of transportation agencies, handlers and passengers on common carriers. The rules do not, however, apply to specimens transmitted to laboratories for diagnostic purposes or to finished biological products for human or veterinary use bearing the government license number of the manufacturer.

The regulations state that "a person shall not knowingly transport or cause to be transported in interstate traffic any etiologic agent unless:

"In the case of fluid materials or solid materials other than frozen, the containers of the etiologic agent are watertight and airtight and are enclosed in a second durable watertight and airtight container with the intervening space provided with sufficient absorbent material so placed as to absorb the entire contents in case of breakage, and each such double container

—Continued on page 34

Davison Reports Completion Of Reforming Catalyst Plant

Davison Chemical Company, a division of W. R. Grace & Co., last week reported the completion of a new $1.5 million plant at Curtis Bay (Baltimore, Md.) to produce reforming catalyst for petroleum refineries.

Capacity of the new facility is about double that originally projected. In the course of construction, Davison said, demand for the product developed so rapidly that plans were revised for additional output. There was a partial start-up in the early summer of 1956, followed this year by full operation.

The reforming catalyst is platinum on alumina. It is used in refineries to upgrade the octane level of gasoline.

Apache Powder Adding New Ammonia Facility

Apache Powder Company, Benson, Ariz., is adding an ammonia synthesis plant to its explosive works at nearby Curtiss. Girdler Company, Louisville, Ky., has been authorized to design, engineer and start up the new facilities, which will entail an investment of approximately $1 million.

The process will employ hydrocarbon reforming operations to produce ammonia synthesis gas from natural gas, and Girdler catalysts will be used. Apache plans to place the plant in operation in the latter part of 1957.

Sulfuric Acid Installation Planned in Southern Chile

Braden Copper Company, a subsidiary of Kennecott Copper Corporation, has asked the Chilean government for permission to invest $3.3 million in US funds in a new sulfuric acid plant, according to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce.

The installation, which would be located near its "El Teniente" mine in southern Chile, would increase Braden's daily production of acid from fifty to seventy-five metric tons as part of its program to raise the output of copper.

Index to News and Market Reports

Association News

AAAS Elects Anderson V.P. 7
Atom Forum to Hear Foreign Experts.... 7
Chemical Anthropology a Science..... 7

Government News

Castor Bean Growing Favored by USDA. 7
Dumping Bill Introduced..... 4
FDA Approves DDT in Meats..... 7
Infectious Agent Rules Published..... 4
Liquid Oxygen; Nitrogen Goal Set..... 3
Merger Bill Hearings Set..... 5
Polio Vaccine Probe Okayed..... 3
Senate Votes Minerals Purchase..... 59

Industry News

American Industrial Clays Expands..... 7
American Lignite Working on New Items 5
Apache Adding Ammonia Unit..... 4
Brick Forms Company..... 5
Business in December..... 54
Carbide & Carbon Plans Entry..... 3
Chemical Research Role Discussed..... 5
Davison Completes Catalyst Plant..... 4
Dispersed Sodium Amide Offered..... 7
DuPont Will Build Cellophane Plant..... 5
Fatty Acid Output Off..... 7
Feed Trade Switching to Potassium Iodate 4
Ketchum & Co. Moving..... 35
Lilly Produced 70 Percent of Polio Vaccine 4
Nat'l Distillers Seeks Name Change..... 5
Nat'l Potash Starts Up at Carlsbad..... 5
Nat'l Research Sells Subsidiary..... 5
Nitrogen Plant Starts Up..... 5
NYQ's 'Narcotine' Become 'Noscapine'... 35
Olin Won't Sell Squibb..... 3
OPD Shows Chemical Prices Declined.... 3
Phosphoric Plant Started Up..... 3
Purchasing Agents Show Caution..... 4
Scientific Community Acquires Tract.... 5
Staley Moves in N. Y..... 35
Sulfuric Unit Planned for Chile..... 4
Sulfuric Facility Planned by duPont.... 3
Zirconium Platelets Planned by USI.... 4

International News

Chemicals Trade at All-Time High..... 7
Montecatini May Set Up Plants in US.... 3
Sterling Wins Suit..... 5
Tannin Project Reported Abroad..... 50

Personnel News

Chase Names Representative..... 35
Colgate Elects Executives..... 59
CSC Names Dudley, McMillan..... 7
GAF Appoints Brown..... 5
Glidden Advances Maxson, Stallcup..... 5
Grace Research Names Steadman..... 3
Lever Bros. Names Two..... 49
Sandoz Appoints Schwarz..... 4
Sylvania-Corning Chooses a V.P..... 7
Witco Names Schoenfield..... 3

Market Reports

Acids 32
Agricultural Chemicals..... 41
Aliphatic Organics..... 36
Aromatic Chemicals..... 48
Botanical Drugs, Gums..... 43
Coal Chemicals..... 38
Coatings Materials..... 52
Drugs 43
Essential Oils..... 48
Fats and Greases..... 55
Fertilizer Materials..... 41
Fine Chemicals..... 43
Heavy Chemicals..... 32
Industrial Organic Chemicals..... 36
Lacquer Materials..... 52
Leather Chemicals..... 57
Naval Stores..... 52
Oil Cake and Meal..... 55
Oils 55
Paint Materials..... 52
Pesticides 41
Petrochemicals 36
Petroleum Derivatives..... 51
Protective Coatings Materials..... 52
Spices 48
Textile Chemicals..... 57
Waxes 55

General Features

Advertisers Index..... 63
Association Meeting Dates..... 7
Bids Wanted..... 55
Classified Advertisements..... 62
Consulting Chemists and Engineers..... 58
Coal Chemical Output..... 38
Crude Oil Stocks..... 51
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Data Offered..... 45
Editorials 30
Imports 46
Job & People..... 35
Obituaries 45
OPD Price Index..... 4
Washington Talks It Over..... 30

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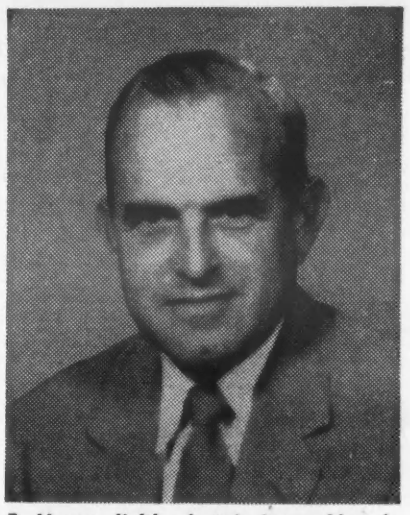

GLIDDEN COMPANY KEY EXECUTIVES: Clark P. Maxson (left), elected vice-president in charge of purchases and trade relations for Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. W. David Stallcup (right), elected vice-president in charge of the firm's southern chemical division. George S. Warner, Glidden's controller, elected a director, and Willard C. Lighter, executive vice-president, named to the firm's executive committee.

Scientific Community to Have Union Carbide as First Occupant

In a woodland tract forty miles from New York City, a brand new community devoted entirely to scientific pursuits will spring up within the next two or three years and will have a nuclear research center of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation as its first occupant. Plans for the campus-type development, which will serve as a huge laboratory for American industry, were announced last week by City Investing Company, which plans to develop a twenty-seven square mile area adjacent to Tuxedo Park.

The Union Carbide development will involve an investment estimated at between $6 and $8 million. The scientific facilities for the entire area, it is expected, will cost upward of $100 million.

Other Corporations Interested

A number of other large corporations are understood to be negotiating for sites similar to that acquired by Union Carbide. The other laboratories are expected to be in the related fields of chemistry, electronics and other complex branches of modern technology.

Union Carbide's major facilities on the site will include: A five megawatt pool-type reactor, a radioactive materials laboratory, an ores and engineering laboratory, and a building for allied research operations and administrative functions.

The research center will be operated jointly by Union Carbide Nuclear Company and Union Carbide Ore Company, two of the corporation's divisions. It will serve as the focal point for nuclear research activity within Union Carbide. Re-

—*Continued on page 62*

FORMS NEW COMPANY: Leon P. Brick, former executive vice-president of Onyx Oil & Chemical Company, Jersey City, N. J., who has formed Intex Chemical Corporation, Lodi, N. J., a new firm to produce and sell industrial and textile chemicals.

DuPont Will Build New Cellophane Unit

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., plans to build a new cellophane plant near Tecumseh, Kans., eight miles east of downtown Topeka. The plans call for a plant able to produce 50 million pounds of cellophane a year. DuPont now holds under option a large tract of land which extends on both sides of the Kansas River in Shawnee and Jefferson Counties, and plans to exercise its option to purchase about 600 acres of this land, depending on the results of title investigations now in progress.

The plant is to be operated by the company's film department and is expected

—*Continued on page 62*

National Potash Starts Up Production at Carlsbad Mine

National Potash Company has placed in operation its mine and refinery near Carlsbad, N. M., Initial shipments of potash were made last week from the new facilities which took two years to complete and cost approximately $17,500,000. Designed capacity is 400,000 tons of high grade muriate of potash annually.

National Potash is owned by Freeport Sulphur Company and Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company. The former claims to be the second largest producer of sulfur and the latter is a major producer of bituminous coal.

In addition to the refinery, facilities include two 1,800-feet deep shafts—reportedly the deepest in the US potash industry —plus a twenty-one-mile water pipeline and product storage buildings having a capacity in excess of 100,000 tons.

National is offering fertilizer manufacturers a coarse product of minus 10 plus 28 mesh and a standard product of minus 28, both guaranteed 60 percent K_2O minimum.

Chemical Research's Impact On Paper Industry Is Called A Solid Force for Stability

The impact of chemical research and development on the paper industry, while not as dramatic as in other fields, is nonetheless a solid force for stability and growth. So stated Edwin C. Jahn last week in a speech delivered before the materials committee of the American Paper & Pulp Association at its eightieth annual convention at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. Mr. Jahn is associate dean and director of physical sciences and research at the State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University.

"If industry be likened to a continuous chemical process, then research and development are the catalysts keeping the reaction going and expanding," Mr. Jahn pointed out. "A great deal of activity, some of it feverish, is going on with respect to new chemicals and materials for the paper industry."

Use of Polymers Has Skyrocketed

Discussing recent developments in paper making and converting, Mr. Jahn showed that the use of polymers in combination with paper has developed in a skyrocketing fashion in the past few years.

He pointed out that the paper industry in 1956 consumed about 24 million pounds of urea and melamine resins, 35 million pounds of polyethylene for coating, and 8 million pounds of polyvinyl chloride for paper coating.

"For improved wet-strength papers," he said, "cationic urea-formaldehyde resins have come into use and appear to show some advantages over the older types, even when the same retention of resin in the sheet is maintained. Neoprene synthetic rubber (polychloroprene) has also been developed as a beater additive wet strength agent.

"Blends of phenolic resins and rubbers in the form of emulsions can be added to the beater and precipitated with alum. Good strength properties result. Heat treatment, however, is required to develop the maximum potential strength of the sheet."

Mr. Jahn indicated that polyacrylamide faced a possible bright future, since it is a water-soluble polymer with great bonding capacity.

"It can be modified in solution by formaldehyde, resulting in cross-linking and increased reactivity for fibers and pigments," he said. "In conjunction with

—*Continued on page 50*

Nat'l Distillers Hopes to Put Word 'Chemical' in Its Name

National Distillers Products Corporation, New York, hopes to change its name to National Distillers & Chemical Corporation. Aim of the move, the company's stockholders were told last week in the annual report, is to recognize the corporation's substantial growth in the field of industrial chemicals.

If approved by the stockholders at the annual meeting on April 17, the change will mean that the beverage division of the company will be operated under the name of National Distillers Products Company. The chemical division will continue as U.S. Industrial Chemicals Company.

Under the new name, according to John A. Bierwirth, president, the corporation will continue its policy of promoting vigorously its two principal activities—alcoholic beverages and chemicals.

Merger Bill Hearings Slated

Public hearings will be held early next month by a subcommittee of the house judiciary committee on legislation to require companies to first notify the federal government before undertaking mergers. The hearings will run for about six days and will be held during the first and second weeks of March.

IN GAF FISCAL POST: James E. Brown, appointed to the new post of manager of budgets and audits by General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

Nat'l Research Sells Interest in Subsidiary

National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., and Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., have become associated as equal stockholders in NRC Metals Corporation, formerly a wholly-owned subsidiary of National Research Corporation. The company will produce and sell zirconium and hafnium metals to the Atomic Energy Commission and to other customers.

NRC Metals Corporation currently has under construction at Santa Rosa County, near Pensacola, Fla., a plant designed for the production of zirconium and hafnium. The new plant is scheduled for production toward the end of 1957.

The firm has a purchase agreement with the Atomic Energy Commission for 3.5 million pounds of zirconium and hafnium metals and will supply other industries when the new operation reaches capacity production.

The Florida plant will be the nation's first fully-integrated facility for the production of the high-purity metals available in sponge form for melters and fabricators. The zircon sand to be used as a raw material in the new plant is available from ore beds located in Florida.

American Lignite Products Working on New Wax Items

American Lignite Products Company, Ione, Calif., has announced that pilot plant operations are now under way on the development of new wax products.

The company indicated that it is eager to confirm results of more than five years of laboratory development and research. Samples and technical data will become available sometime during March.

Nitrogen Plant Starts Running in Savannah

Southern Nitrogen Company has entered the first stage of production at its new $14 million nitrogen manufacturing plant in Savannah, Ga., following dedication ceremonies.

The plant is now producing ammonia and will be producing nitrogen manufacturing solutions by March and solid "Dixie" ammonium nitrate by April. Ammonia capacity is 250 tons a day.

Sterling Wins in Two Rounds vs. Germany's Bayer

A suit on pre-war agreements, brought against Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, has been dismissed and another, based on alleged antitrust law violations, has been limited as to scope, according to an announcement made last week by Sterling.

The decisions were handed down by Federal Judge William F. Smith in the United States District Court, District of New Jersey, against Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G.

The German firm had brought a damage suit against Sterling, based on pre-war agreements, and this was dismissed "without prejudice." In a companion case, on alleged violation of antitrust law, Judge Smith simultaneously held that the action instituted by the German company could continue, but that it must be based upon acts committed during the six years preceding the filing of Farben's complaint on September 28, 1955.

The judge's ruling in the action on the pre-war agreements held that, since under a joint resolution of congress the property rights claimed by Farben were in existence on January 1, 1947, the German company was still an enemy alien with respect to those claims and could not prosecute an action based upon them. As to the antitrust suit, the court held that "the claim asserted in the instant case is necessarily limited by the statute of limitations."

The dismissed suit was brought by the German company for an accounting of profits resulting from a 1920 contract. In 1941 the federal court held this con-

—*Continued on page 62*

NITROPARAFFINS
DIMETHYLAMINE
METHANOL
AMMONIA
FORMALDEHYDE
BENZYLTRIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE
HYDROXYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE
TRIMETHYLAMINE
HYDROXYLAMMONIUM SULFATE
ETHYL ACETATE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
NITROMETHANE
BUTYL LACTATE
AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE
BUTANOL

ETHYL ALCOHOL
RIBOFLAVIN, USP
AMP (2-Amino-2-Methyl-1, 1-Propanol)
METHYLAMINES
HYDROXYLAMMONIUM ACID SULFATE
PENTAERYTHRITOL
TRIBUTYL PHOSPHATE
MONOMETHYLAMINE
1–NITROPROPANE
2–NITROPROPANE
BUTYL STEARATE
NITROETHANE
ALKATERGES
ACETONE

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Association Meetings

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo., June 2-6.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, El Mirador hotel, Palm Springs, Calif., April 22-25.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Sheraton-Mayflower hotel, Akron, Ohio, May 22-24.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 27-29.

American Society of Perfumers, symposium on fragrance, Essex House, New York, March 20.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 25-26.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, banquet and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 24; annual meeting, Belmont-Plaza hotel, New York, October 22.

Chemical Market Research Association, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, March 12-13; New York, May 27-28; Lake Placid, N. Y., September 16-17.

Chemical Progress Week, April 8-12.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 20-22.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, plastics meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 27-28; resort meeting, French Lick, Ind., May 13-14.

Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research, annual chemurgic conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, March 26-28

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 7; annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., September 19-21.

Electrochemical Society, Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., May 12-16.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, midyear meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 7-9

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Fertilizer Section, Annual Southern Safety Conference, Richmond, Va., March 4-5.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual convention, Roosevelt hotel, New York, May 19-22.

Lead Industries Association, annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 24-25.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 6-8.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, March 6-8.

National Industrial Conference Board, fifth conference on atomic energy, Benjamin Franklin hotel, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, March 14-15.

National Packaging Exposition, sponsored by American Management Association, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, April 8-11.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., November 4-6.

National Plant Food Council, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-13

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, Penn-Sheraton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 4-8.

Proprietary Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 12-15.

Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 27-May 2.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual conference and Pacific Coast plastics exposition, Shrine Exposition Hall, Los Angeles, March 18-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 12; annual outing, Skytop Lodge, Skytop, Pa., May 27-29.

Toilet Goods Association, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 7-9.

Castor Bean Growing Continues To Hold High Place in USDA's Favor

Although the growing of castorbeans in this country is no longer a project spurred into action by the needs of the military and financed in large measure by purchase contracts of the Department of Agriculture, interest in the development of a castorbean industry still ranks high with USDA. Announcement has just been made that seeds of four new inbred lines of castorbeans, developed in cooperative federal-state plant breeding research, are being distributed in small lots (one-half to two pounds) to seed producers and plant breeders for use in making hybrid seed and in developing new inbred varieties for commercial growers.

As basic plant-breeding material, these new breeding lines possess valuable characteristics for use in production of hybrids or new inbred lines with high-yielding ability, desirable growth and maturity, non-shattering character, and in some cases resistance to various diseases.

Breeding Lines Described

The four new breeding lines include US 451-9 and US 51, which are interspersed-pollen types, (having male and female flowers intermixed on the fruit stalk), and "Cimarron" and "Custer," which are pistillate varieties (having only female flowers).

US 415-9 was developed by L. H. Zimmerman, agronomist of USDA's Agricultural Research Service, in cooperation with the California Agricultural Experiment Station at Davis. A commercial hybrid of this strain is already being grown. A valuable characteristic of US 415-9 is that its male and female flowers are intermixed on the fruit stalk, assuring more effective pollination. Ordinary varieties of castorbeans produce female

—*Continued on page 63*

Fatty Acid Production Off 3 Percent in 1956

Fatty acid production totaled 405.6 million pounds last year, a decline of 3 percent from the 418.9 million pounds reported in 1955, according to the Fatty Acid Producers' Council. Last year's total, the council pointed out, does not include fatty acids from tall oil, estimated at 80 million pounds in 1956.

Disposition (including 20.8 million pounds accounted for by intra-industry sales) was 421 million pounds, about 6 percent under 1955. Stocks, including "work-in-process," rose about 15 million pounds during the year

Atom Forum to Hear Foreign Experts Talk

The National Industrial Conference Board will feature speakers from a number of foreign countries at its fifth annual meeting on atomic energy in industry, to be held March 14 and 15 at Convention Hall and the Benjamin Franklin hotel, Philadelphia, in conjunction with the 1957 Nuclear Congress.

At a dinner session on the opening day, Rep. Carl T. Durham, chairman of the joint committee on atomic energy, will discuss the legislative outlook for nuclear power.

On the second day, at the luncheon session, Brazilian Minister Carlos Alfredo Bernardes, president of the preparatory commission of the International Atomic Energy Agency, will speak on the prob-

—*Continued on page 40*

Dispersed Sodium Amide Now Offered by Hansborg

Hansborg & Co., Port Washington, N. Y., is offering "Dispersomid" dispersed sodium amide in cans containing one, two or five pounds, priced at $2.50 per pound, f.o.b. Beltsville, Md.

For introductory purposes, the sodium amide, dispersed in xylene, is being offered in small quantities, and is imported from West Germany.

However, Hansborg states that as soon as demand warrants production of commercial quantities, "Dispersomid" will be manufactured domestically, employing American raw materials.

'Chemical Anthropology' Called Hopeful New Branch of Science For Evaluating Human Beings

A peaceful solution to mankind's problems in human relations may lie in the development of a new branch of science which has been named "chemical anthropology," the president of the American Chemical Society, Dr. Roger J. Williams, of the University of Texas, declared last week in an address before the society's New York section. Dr. Williams, who is director of the Biochemical Institute at the University of Texas, is author of "The Human Frontier," a book that challenges many widely-believed estimates of human beings and their needs, and attempts to apply chemistry to the better understanding of society as a whole.

"I seriously propose that we look more deeply into man's nature than ever before," said Dr. Williams, speaking after a section dinner which climaxed an all-day scientific conference in the Granada hotel, Brooklyn.

"We need not neglect physical or social anthropology, but let us supplement these by the development of a new branch of learning, chemical anthropology, which will contribute vastly to what we already know," he continued. "This basic and more intimate study of human nature will in my opinion contribute more signally to the understanding of ourselves and to the solution of human problems than physical anthropology or social anthropology together or separately have been able to do.

"Chemistry will add new laurels to those it already has and will prove itself of in-

—*Continued on page 55*

AAAS VICE-PRESIDENT: Dr. Robert C. Anderson, head of the toxicology department for Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., who has been elected vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and chairman of its pharmaceutical sciences section.

Chemicals Foreign Trade Hit All-Time High in '56

United States foreign trade in chemicals and related products soared over the $1.5 billion mark for the first time in history last year as exports set another new record, while imports climbed sharply over 1955, according to preliminary estimates released last week by the Bureau of Census.

Surpassing the $1 billion level for the third consecutive year, exports reached a total of $1 249.8 million, while imports rose to their third highest peak of $275.4 million.

The record for chemical imports was established in 1951, when they were valued at $301 million. The next highest was in 1953, when they totaled $293 million.

Last year's exports topped those of

—*Continued on page 54*

American Industrial Clays Establishing New Enterprise

American Industrial Clays, Inc., is establishing a new clay mining and processing operation at Sandersville, Ga. The company has been in business for over a quarter-century, but in general has confined its functions to the ownership and leasing of clay properties.

The new facilities at Sandersville are said to comprise one of the world's richest known reserves of kaolin clays, combined with mining and processing equipment. Most of the output will be clays for the paper industry.

FDA Okays Traces Of DDT in Meat Fats

Food and Drug Administration last week tentatively approved a tolerance of seven parts per million for residues of DDT in meat fats, marking the first time that the agency has departed from the field of fruits and vegetables in fixing tolerances for pesticide chemicals under the Miller pesticide law.

It was explained that the tolerance of seven parts per million for DDT in beef fat was requested to permit feeding of beef cattle with field corn forage that had been treated with DDT for corn-borer control. Also the tolerance will permit the continued use on the farm of "back

—*Continued on page 40*

Sylvania-Corning Picks V. P.

Walter E. Kingston will become executive vice-president of Sylvania-Corning Nuclear Corporation upon its formation in the near future, it was announced last week by W. Benton Harrison, vice-president of Sylvania Electric Products Inc., New York, who has overall responsibility for the company's atomic energy activities.

CSC PRODUCTION, RESEARCH VICE-PRESIDENTS: J. Fred Dudley (left), elected vice-president of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, in charge of its production and engineering activities. Dr. Graham W. McMillan (right), elected a CSC vice-president responsible for the firm's research and development program and the operation of its central research laboratories at Terre Haute, Ind.

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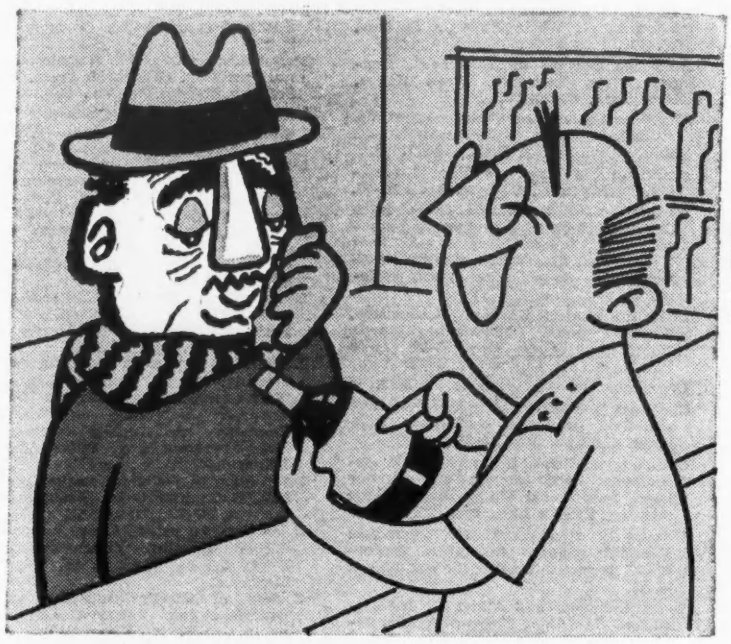

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, February 21 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls, dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
ton lots lb. .31½- —
smaller lots lb. .34½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb lots lb. .79 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - .81
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret., dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., divd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, divd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., divd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib dms., c.l., divd 1.30 - —
l.c.l., divd lb 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., divd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP dms., c.l., divd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .11½- —
tanks, divd lb. .08 - —
Diethyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt equald lb. 1.17 1.19
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
4-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt, adjusted lb. 1.75 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l., frt alld, E of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks frt alld E of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld E of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret dms., frt alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms. c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., of redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56% bbls 100 lbs 6.25 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., divd. 00 lbs. 22.00 - 23.00
tech, dms, c.l., divd 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
l.c.l., divd. 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, divd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP chys, inclusive, divd., 100 lbs. 31.00 - 32.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls, 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (60 mesh) bbls 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila, Midland, Mich, Chicago and St Louis
Adipic, bgs., c.l. divd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .34¾- —
Aminoacetic, NF bbls., frt, adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech, dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 1.77
USP dms, 1,000-lb lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.65 - 2.75
p-Aminosalicylic, dms, 100 lbs or more, frt adjusted lb 3.70 —
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., divd lb. 1.15 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic, USP, dms, 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs 2.35 - —
l.c.l. works, E 100 lbs 2.65 3.45
Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 129.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 184.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 189.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 153.50 -173.50
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 208.75 -228.75
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 213.75 -233.75
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 159.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 128.50 -148.50
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 183.75 -203.75
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 188.75 -208.75
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.00 - —
Boric, tech., 99.9% powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 159.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 164.25 — —
dms., c.l., works ton. 133.50 -153.50
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 188.75 -208.75
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb 1.76 —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .25 .27
Caprylic, dms lb 25 27
Cassella, dms, frt alld, 100% basis lb. 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, dms lb. 17¾ .19¾
Chicago paste bbls., frt. alld lb 3.21 —
Chloroacetic, mono, purif., flake, 99%, c.l., dms. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dms lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 99%, c.l., dms., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dms, frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis, lb. 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .046- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .051- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .041- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y., Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29¼- .30
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt, lb. .30 - .30¼
smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt, lb. .28 - .28¼
smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .23½- .25¼
tanks lb. .21½- —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .24½- .26¼
tanks lb. .22½- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .18¼
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¾- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, 50%, 207° or above, tanks, frt, equald. gal. 1.10 - —
204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 - —
204° to 207° C., resin grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.20 - —
non-resin grade, 50%, 210° or above, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.19 - 1.20
tanks, frt. equal l gal. 1.00 - —
Imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .65 .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 —
c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 .67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 —
Crotonic, fib dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech, bbls. lb. .90 1.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 —
Dithiodibenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 1.45 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. divd lb. .38 - —
tanks, divd lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech, bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma dry, grd. bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots., works, lb. .25 - 1.16
non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
1-dm. lots, works lb .16 - —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.05 - —
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., chys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., chys lb 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, chys., divd. E lb. .37 .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 —
l.c.l. divd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., divd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. divd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP consumers, chys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .20¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .22¼- .23¼
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls, c.l. divd lb. .70 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .99
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt, equald, 100 lbs. 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic, dms. works, 30% basis lb. .06 —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, chys lb. 1.30 1.33
USP, chys. lb. .88 —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb fib dms., works lb. 4.25 —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
purif., fib. dms. c.l., works lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —

Acacia—Acid, Itaconic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	divd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
approx.	approximately	E.	east	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf	proof
Be.	Baume	F	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
chys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	I.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	indust	industrial	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	l.t.l.	less truckload	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	mfrs.	manufacturers	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m-	meta	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
dest-dist	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	N-	nitrogen	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	n-	normal	t.w.	tank wagons
		nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
		NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, J, paste, bbls., works, 100% USP, 85%, cbys. ... lb. .85 - .88
basis lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., sam basis .. lb 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls. frt. alld.. 100% basis. lb. 1.00 —
L, buls., works ... lb. 1.25 —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1821- .215
smaller lots ... lb. .1921- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more .. lb. .3121- .37
smaller lots lb. .3171- .375
plastic grade 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 —
1 to 19 ... lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22% bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 11.45 -11.95
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
Laurent's, bbls ... lb .60 —
Lauric, 90% dms ... lb. .26½ .38½
Linseed oil, dist., dms ... lb. .1960- —
w.w., dms ... lb. .2260- —
Maleic cryst. powd. dms ... lb. .37 .38
Malic, tech., dms ... lb. .50 —
Mandelic NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb 2.35 —
smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works ... lb. .57 .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works ... lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works ... lb. 45 - —

Acid, molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms ... lb .26 - .28
1-naphthol-4 sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
2,Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Nicotinic USP dms., dlvd kilo 8.00 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 —
t.c.l., works, E ... 100 lbs. 6.05 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 —
t.c.l., works, E.... 100 lbs. 6.55 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 —
t.c.l., works, E.... 100 lbs. 7.05 7.85

Acid, nitric, 42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E.. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E. ... 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works ... lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms ... lb. .17¾- .19¾
tanks ... lb. .15¾- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms .... lb. .19¾- .21¾
tanks ... lb. .17¾- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works ... lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb lots, works .... lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib dms. 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb 1.14 - 1.17
Palm dist., dms ... lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks ... lb. .12¾- —
Para aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid p-toluidine-m-sulfonic).
Peri, dry, frt. alld. ... lb 1.35 - —
paste, frt. alld. ... lb 1.30 - —
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

Acid, phenylglycolic (see Mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l. works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys. c.l. frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.85 9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.75 —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0625- —
c.l., works ... lb. .0650- .0675
tanks works lb .0640- —
Picric, NF, bbls ... lb. .85 - —
tech., bbls ... lb. .44 - —
Propionic, syn. pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works ... lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls ... lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude fib dms c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech. fib dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb. .48 - —
powd. fib dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms. c.l. works. lb. .64 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70
Soybean oil, dbl dist., dms lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks ... lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif. cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech. dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works.. 100lbs. 2.25 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.55 -3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks works . ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers frt. equald. lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., cl., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
fuming (oleum), 20% tanks, works .. ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works .. ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works .... ton. 39.50 - —
Tall oil, dms., c.l. works ... lb. .09 - .09½
tanks, works ... lb. .07½- .08
Tallow dist. dms ... lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks ... lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms ... lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF fluffy bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech. dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .49½- —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .51 - —
imported, bgs lb. .42 - .45
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
125 lbs to t.l lb. 1.00 - —
o-Toluidine-m-Sulfonic, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluicine-m-sulfonic bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, works ... lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls ... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech. dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .47½- —
tanks works ... lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald ... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ... lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst. bulk 1,000 units/gram, bots gram. 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.20
powdered, 30 mesh fib., dms. lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine dms., works lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms ... lb. .65 - 1.00
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.49 - 1.51
flake ... lb. 1.45 - 1.47
tech., cryst., bbls ... lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd ... lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld E ... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E ... lb. .16 - —
1-pentanol, (syn normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .42½- —
tanks, works ... lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .70 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms ... lb. .64 - .70
tech., dms., dlvd ... lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .14 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16½- —
t.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .14 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .12 - —

You can depend on Publicker

ETHYL ALCOHOL
ETHYL ACETATE
BUTYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ACETATE
ACETONE
ACETALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID
AMYL ACETATE
REFINED FUSEL OIL
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.
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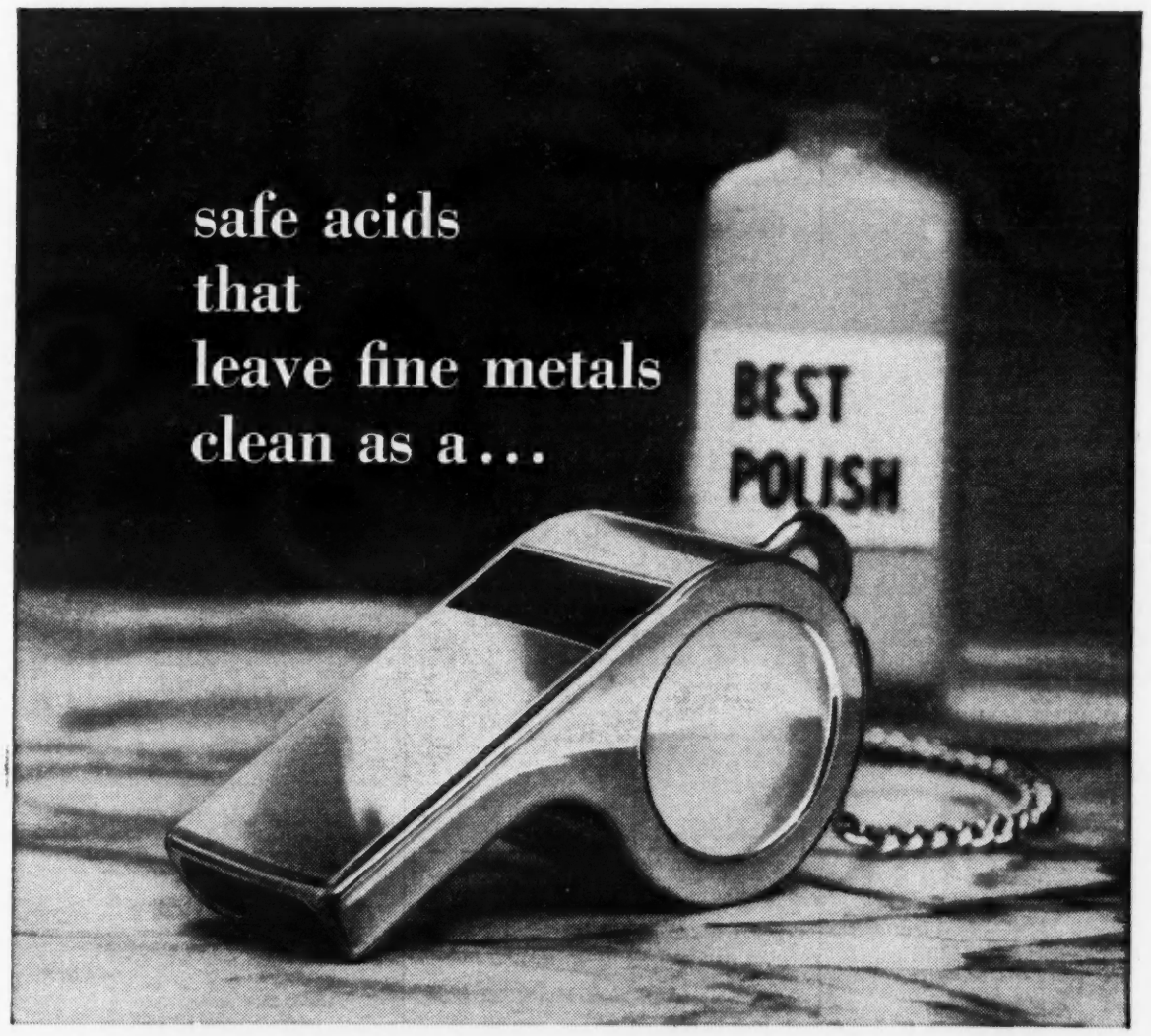
NEW YORK • NEW ENGLAND • MIDWESTERN DISTRIBUTORS, PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICAL SALES CORP.
PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4160 • BOSTON—HOMESTEAD 9-0022
CHICAGO—RANDOLPH 6-6678

Alcohol, n-butyl, tert-synthetic, dms.,
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l. and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .68 —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .24½- —
tanks, divd lb. .21 —
perfume grade bots lb. 1.75 2.00
normal (see 1-Decanol).
Denat. CD-12, CD-13 CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., divd. E of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, divd., same basis, gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., divd. E. of Rockies, gal. .65½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., divd. E of Rockies gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l. divd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD23A dms. c.l. divd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .763
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .693 - .755
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD35A dms. c.l. divd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
For anhydrous alcohol, on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gallon higher.
SD40, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
West coast divd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .16 - —
tanks, divd lb. .125 - —
tech., dms., c.l., divd lb. .145 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. 1.55 - —
tanks, divd lb. .12 - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP tax paid, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.58 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 20.63 - 20.69
tanks, same basis gal. 20.42 —
tax free, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., divd. E. of Rockies gal. 21.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.75 - 21.81
tanks, same basis gal. 21.54 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l. works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .25¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl cns. works lb. .29 —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks Memphis Tenn lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, divd. lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.
Isoamyl, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld. E. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .16½- —
tanks, divd lb. .13 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., divd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, divd E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd. 91%, dms., c.l., divd gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., divd gal. .60 - —
tanks, divd gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l. divd gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., divd gal. .62 - —
tanks, divd gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., divd gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., divd. gal. .64 - —
tanks, divd gal. .41 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. divd lb. .14½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .11 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .38 - —
f.o.b. Newark, N. J. lb. .40 - —
tanks, divd. E. of Denver lb. .365 - —
divd. W. of Denver lb. .375 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., divd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .27½- —
tanks, divd lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .22 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., divd. lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).

Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Allethrin, 90%, dms. frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
soln. 20% dms. 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld lb. .95 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.40 - 1.47
1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.45 - 1.52
55 to 990 lbs., works lb. 1.50 - 1.57
Chloride dms. c.l., divd lb. 17 —
l.c.l. divd lb. .18 - —
tanks divd lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .50 - —
powd., cs lb. .65 - —
Curacao kgs lb. .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum ammonium gran. bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump dms. works 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms. works 100 lbs 5.30 - —
powd. dms., works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0455- —
l.c.l., works lb. .048 - .0755
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —

Aluminum chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 - —
soln. 32° cbys, c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .17¾- .19¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. frt. equald lb. .032 - —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0343- —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0443- —
bulk, same basis lb. .0295- —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
Gel, 9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).

Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2710- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2500- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard grade dms lb. 48 - —
Powder, lining extra, fine, dms lb. 1.09 - —
standard grade, dms lb. 78½- —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100 lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al dms., lb. .33 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —



PFIZER CITRIC & TARTARIC ACIDS

● With Pfizer Citric or Tartaric Acid you can develop a household cleaning product that gets metals "clean as a whistle"—safely!

The MILD ACTION of citric and tartaric acids in your cleaning preparations effectively removes tarnish and oxides from fine silver, copper and copper alloys. Citric acid is also notably successful in solving the difficult problem of formulating an aluminum cleaner that is both safe and efficient. The mild acidity of citric acid removes oxidized coatings from aluminum surfaces with negligible attack on the virgin metal.

In addition to being safe for metals, Pfizer Citric and Tartaric Acids are NONTOXIC—an important human safety feature for your product, both in its manufacture and its use by consumers.

Pfizer offers a third nontoxic organic acid that's useful for cleaners and polishes. It is gluconic acid. Salts of gluconic acid, and of citric and tartaric acids, are available from Pfizer, too. Write Pfizer for *Technical Bulletin 61* which describes the many applications of Pfizer Organic Acids in metal cleaning, polishing and plating.

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Pfizer

Aluminum sulfate, iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l. works, frt equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 4.50
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
USP, gran., dms., works lb .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy)
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld lb 1.57 —
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls. 100% basis lb 1.03 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. 475 —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. 485 —
tanks, dlvd lb 45 —
2-Amino-2 methyl-1 propanol, dms. c.l. frt alld lb 44 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb 45 - —
tanks frt alld lb 42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots, lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms. frt alld lb 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 80.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt equald ton 82.50 —
aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd basis ton 83.00 —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs, c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
white, n (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. 41 —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs. 4,000 lb lots frt alld lb 80 —
smaller lots, frt alld lb 81 1.08
Biborate, gran, dms, c.l., works ton 319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 397.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 402.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.00 - —
Bichromate, dms, works lb 42 43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb .16 - —
Chloride, tech., fine, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 8.20
USP, gran., bbls, dms lb 17¼ —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. 77 —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb 4.26 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms, works lb .50 .55
Nitrate, dom., fert. grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton 64.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 per ton, base price ton 64.00 - —
August discount ton 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b cars, Los Angeles ton 79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 —
Oxalate, fine, gran., dms lb. .26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 273.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate, powder $10 per ton higher
Persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Phosphate, comi. bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. 09¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 10 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls. dms lb. .46 - —
tech, bgs, c.l. works, frt. equald lb. 09¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 10 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms, kgs lb 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms, works lb 11¾ 13¼
Sulfamate, bgs, c.l. t.l. works lb 18 —
l.c.l. works lb 22 —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton 32.00 —
syn, bulk c.l. f.o.b works ton 32.00 42.00
purif., dms., works lb. .10 .10½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44% tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. works lb 22 26
Thioglycolate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb 1.35 1.65
high purif., cbys, 100% basis, lb 1.70 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, 6lb dms, frt alld lb 65 —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb 28.00 —
dl, dms lb 6.00 —
d-monobasic, bots lb 28.00 —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb 28.00 —
dl, dms lb 6.00 —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 —
dl, dms lb 6.00 —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 19¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
ex pentane, reg, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl)
n-Butyrate, dms lb 1.00 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb 1.70 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb 1.75 1.83
Salicylate, cns, dms lb .82 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb 49½ —
l.c.l. works lb 50½ —
tanks, works lb 47 —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb 26¾ —
l.c.l. works lb .27¾ —
tanks works lb 25¾ —
Anethole, cns., dms lb 1.60 1.80
tech, dms lb 1.10 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .80 - .90
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .21½ - —
Salt, dms, c.l. truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min. frt. alld lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .25 - —
Syrian, bgs lb. 25 —
Anisic aldehyde, bots, dms lb 1.95 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms, c.l. frt. alld lb 80 —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 82 —
tanks, same basis lb 78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms, works lb 97 —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb 15 .17
Anthracene, 90-95% bbls, ton lots, works lb 83 - —
smaller lots, works lb 95 —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls c.l. frt. alld lb 83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 86 - —
electrical grade, bbls, l.c.l., same basis lb 91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb 33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb 33½ - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb 28½ - —
Sulfide, approx 65% bgs, dlvd lb 23 26
Trichloride, anhyd, solid, pails, c.l., works lb 41 —
l.c.l., works lb. 43 - —
Antimony potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. 69½ - 74½
USP, powd., dms lb. 74½ - 75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb bbls lb 3.50 —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25 oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb 13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots, tins oz 4.50 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo 74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb 2.25 - —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb 48 —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .07½
Asafetida, cn lb 40 —
powd., bbls., dms lb. 85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 48.30 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 41.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 42.00 - —
7T, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs, c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
select 350° F. fusing pt., bgs, c.l., mines ton 41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs, c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
seconds 300°-390°F. fusing pt. bgs., c.l., mines ton 35.00 - —
Manjac, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. 09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 21.00 —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon, refy ton 20.00 —
Aspirin (see Acid acetylsalicylic)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 4.50
Sulfate, USP, bots lb. 2.10 2.55

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.35 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb 28 .31
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, NF, dms lb 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip, bgs, c.l. works ton 104.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton 114.00 - —
Chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Chloride, anhyd, bgs, c.l. works ton 172.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 182.00 - —
NF, cryst., 100 lb dm lb. 22 - —
tech, cryst, bgs, c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 203.00 - —
l.c.l. t.l. frt equald ton 218.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls, c.l. t.l. dlvd lb 16 - —
l.c.l. t.l. dlvd lb 17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 275.00 - —
l.c.l. t.l. frt equald ton 285.00 - —
Peroxide, dms, frt equald lb 20 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb .41 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42 - .46
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb 15 .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 105.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton 20.00 - —
95-75% bgs, mines ton 23.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l. St. Louis ton 49.00 - —
ex-whse N. Y ton 70.85 - —
bauxite, bulk, mines ton 6.75 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna, leaf, bls lb 35 .37
root, bls lb 45 .50
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs. c.l. mines ton 14.00 —
imp. Italian white high gel, bgs 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 84.00 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton 87.00 - —
low gel, bgs, 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 82.35 - —
1 ton lots ex whse ton 85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb 44 —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb 74 1.05
tech., cbys., dms, t.l. lb 43 - —
smaller lots lb 44 —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane), tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.21 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb 3.48 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal .36 - —
Birmingham district gal .36 - —
Chicago district gal .36 - —
Cleveland district gal .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech, dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys, 1,000-lb lots or more, frt equald lb 18 - —
smaller lots, frt equald lb. 20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd, Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif, 50% lb dms, 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb .98 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns, dms lb. 60 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500 lb. dms. lb 62 - —
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, dlvd, Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. in steel; dms prices were ½c lower
Cinnamate, cns lb 3.60 3.90
Dimethylamine, dms., works lb. 2.25 - —
Formate, cns lb 1.80 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns lb 9.85 —
Propionate, bots. lb 1.35 1.65
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.60 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb 1.75 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb 35.00 -36.25
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 3.00 —
Hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 1.60 - —
Monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethy amine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see DiphenyD.
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 —
Metal, bxs, ton lots lb 2.25 —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. lb 2.10 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb 4.47 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb 4.37 4.42
Subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb 3.20 —
Subgallate, NF, 6lb dms. lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, 6lb, dms lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd, jars lb 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. 29¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 30¾ - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½ - .30
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms, l.c.l. frt alld lb 17 - 23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c per lb higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns, c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse, lb 78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs, c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse, lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs, c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns, l.c.l., whse lb 10 —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l. works, lb .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .122 .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
ctns, l.c.l. whse lb .0950- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb .045 - —
bgs, ctns, l.c.l, whse lb .085 - —
Charcoal (see C.).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .13½ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb 45 —
Black haw root bark, bls lb 65 .65
tree bark, bls lb. 45 .50
Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton 110.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 120.00 - —
N. Y whse ton 135.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.25 - —
high grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 6.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
t.l. lb. .15 - .17
l.t.l. lb. .15½ - .35½
Bloodroot, bls lb 48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd, N. of Penn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.25 - —
toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis lb. 1.28 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls, same basis, lb 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron, reg., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .58 - —
smaller lots same basis, lb. .59 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.80 - —
tungstated PTMA, bbls, same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .90 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls, same basis lb 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls, same basis lb. 1.69 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. 39½ .35
jobbing type, bbls, same basis lb 19 —
regular types, dry, bbls, same basis lb 22½ .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.55 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1-6c higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago
Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 60.00 —
Los Angeles ton 82.50 —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton 83.00 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 137.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 142.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 74.00 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 71.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 125.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 130.25 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 99.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 104.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 38.50 - —
Pentahydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton 60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 114.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 119.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 53.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 104.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld or nearest whse pt. lb. 18 24
l.c.l. same basis lb. 19 .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. 62 —
t.t.l. works lb 70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., c.s., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .40
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. 48 —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .50 —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - —
cbys lb 1.52 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ —
l.c.l. works lb. 14½ —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. 06¼ .17¼
l.c.l. works lb 06½ .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. 06¼ .16¼
l.c.l. works lb 06½ .16½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., works, lb. .07 - .07¾
l.c.l. works lb .07¼ 08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb 07¾ —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½ - .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb 06¾ .07
Vandyke, bbls, works lb 09½ 12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .12 - .18
Buchu, leaves, bls lb 1.30 - —
Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l. refy lb 21 - —
l.c.l. refy lb 22 - —
tanks, refy lb 15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., cns., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 14¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb 11¾ - —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl)
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde)
Chloride, dms, c.l. works lb 37½ —
l.c.l. works lb 38¼ - —
Ether, dms, c.l. works lb 33 - —
l.c.l. works lb 33¾ —
tanks, works lb 31 —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb 42½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 43½ —
tanks, same basis lb 40 —

Butyl laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .37½ - —
Methacrylate dms. c.l. t.l., works. lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .55½ - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. (b. 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (se Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi .. lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½ - —
Butylamine (see mono-, di- and tri-). lb. .25 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
t.c.l. ..... lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. 19½ —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide 25-lb. fib dms lb 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs. dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms. 100-lib. lots or more lb 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Citrated USP dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms ..... lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots works. gram. .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 100 lbs or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 4.00 - —
Arsenate dealers, bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09½
Bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more .. lb. .97 - —
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.50 - —
chalk whiting 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 -34.00
t.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
water-grd. ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs. c.l., works ton. 17.00 -18.00
precip. dense bgs. c.l. works ton. 32.50 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 38.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 48.00 - —
surface treated bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.50 - —
t.c.l. works ton. 47.50 —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 110.00 -160.00
t.c.l., works ton. 120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. ton. 31.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton. 12.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works .... ton. 37.80 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works .... ton. 37.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald .. ton. 29.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald .. ton. 36.00 -73.00
USP gran. dms. lb. .32 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald .. lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - .55
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms .... lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms .... lb. .74 - .76
USP bbls., dms ..... lb. .67 - .69
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm. 30.80 -34.50
Hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.28 - —
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .38 - .40
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .45
Naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .27¼ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 46.00 - —
tech., 5-dm. lots, works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, dms. bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate)
Phenolsulfonate, dms ..... lb. .74 - —
Phosphate, dibasic USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
t.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½%P bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 79.55 -83.25
t.c.l., frt equald ton. 89.55 -93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald .. ton. 94.50 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald ton. 99.50 -104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
tribasic, NF precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
Phylate, bgs., works ..... lb. .50 - —
Resinate precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. .30¼ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..... lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms. kgs lb. 3.50 - —
nat. USP powd., cs. 100-lb lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
syn., tech., 1 bbls or more .. lb. .48 - —
USP, gran. powd. bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb 2.00 2.03
powd. bxs ..... lb 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs ..... lb 4.00 4.05
powd. bxs ..... lb 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper dms lb 4.50 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb 4.35 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black (see Black, Carbon).
Dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metrolopitan area ton. 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis ..... lb. .08 - .09
solid, same basis ..... lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .0545 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼ - .14½
tech., consumers dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼ - —
t.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works ..... lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb 3.20 - —
"B" ..... lb 3.10 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs .... lb. 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs ..... lb. 3.00 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs ..... lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 16.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd .... lb. 16.90 -17.30
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd. gram. .295 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .12 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd. million units. .21 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram, cns gram. .35 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns gram. .084 - —
Carvol, bots ..... lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .36 - —
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. No prices.
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. No Prices
imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid. lb. .23¼ - .23¾
New Zealand, duty paid ..... lb. .25 - .26
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms. c.l., Newark, N. J lb .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb .23 - —
dm. lots same basis lb .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. ..... lb. .22 - —
"B" ..... lb. .21 - —
"C" ..... lb. .20 - —
Corinje, "A" ..... lb. .20½ - —
"B" ..... lb. .19½ - —
"C" ..... lb. .18 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton. 185.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 45.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns ..... lb 5.25 -30.00
syn., cns ..... lb 9.00 —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½ - —
resub., dms., works ..... lb 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls .. lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs ..... lb. .41 - —
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .21 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .553
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs. dlvd E. lb .545 .553
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Hydrate 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, 48%, bgs., works .. lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd. .. lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 - .95
Roman, cs. ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .26½ - .32½
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .27 - .80
Bone (see Black, bone).

How cosmetic formulators can save lab time and money

People who use surfactants or moisture-conditioners . . . in products like cosmetics, foods, cleaning compounds, agricultural chemicals . . . can count on Atlas for valuable help in applying these materials to meet their formulating problems.

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Here's the new Atlas 4-point program to help cosmetic manufacturers cut time and costs in their development of new products:

1. ***Easier emulsifier selection***—no need to test hundreds of emulsifiers. Atlas now offers a condensed and integrated line of 32 cosmetically-proved products that can handle emulsification in any cosmetic formulation.

2. ***Expanded technical service***—to help augment our customers' own facilities, we're enlarging our own staff, and building a new $3 million Technical Center.

3. ***Time-saving "how-to-do-it" data***—new Atlas cosmetic literature, a basic library of technical data on Atlas emulsifiers and sorbitol—and how to use them to best advantage.

4. ***Latest formula ideas***—periodic cosmetic bulletins from Atlas, to keep formulators posted on latest formulating trends, new ingredients.

Write to us, or consult your local Atlas representative, for further information about the Atlas 4-point program for cosmetic formulators. Or let us work with you on other industrial problems involving surfactants or moisture conditioning ingredients. We're anxious to serve you!

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Cleaning compounds
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Insecticides
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Pharmaceuticals
Petroleum
Textile specialties
. . . and many others

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In Canada: Atlas Powder Company, Canada, Ltd.
Brantford, Ontario, Canada

Charcoal, Hardwood—Copper Undecylenate

Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l. f.o.b plant ton 75.00 -80.00
5 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton 108.00 —
10 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton 95.00 -98.00
25 lb. paper bags, c.l. same basis ton 82.00 -88.00
40 lb. paper bags., c.l., same basis ton 81.00 -85.00
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton 53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ... ton 56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ... ton 38.00 - —
t.l., works, South ..... ton 41.00 - —
Chestnut extract, solid, 60% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .0933- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .1085- —
Chloral tech. 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 1,000-lb. lots ... lb. .83 - —
500-lb. lots ..... lb. .88 - —
100-lb lots or less ..... lb. .93 - —
Chloramine T NF, bbls works lb 75 1.00

Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb .65 —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb .66 —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt alld lb .69 —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb .70 —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt alld lb 16¼ —
l.c.l., same basis lb 17¼ —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb 18¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb 19¾ —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps. ctns., c.l., works lb .60 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb .70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt equald lb 10¼ -
l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb 11¾ 13
tanks, single units, works, frt equald 100 lbs 3 15 -
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs 4 05 —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs 4 25 —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs 5 25 —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs 7 25 —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene fused bbls lb 1 45 —
m-Chloroaniline, dms. min 10,000 lbs or over, frt. alld lb 75 —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. 80 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. 73 - —

o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .67 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .63 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works ..... lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
USP, dms ..... lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline powd. dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots ..... lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld ..... lb. .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis ..... lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis ..... lb. 1.22 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted, lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35

Chromium acetate soln. 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys. works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoride, bbls. works lb. .51 .52
Green (see Green chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)
Trioxide, NF, bots ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Yellow (see Yellow chrome)
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb .35 .40
yellow, broken, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms ..... lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs... lb. .98 - —
"0000," bgs., afloat ..... lb. 1.08 - —
Citral, bots. cns ..... lb 4.90 5.90
Citronellal, bots, dms ..... lb. 2.85 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.40
Civet, artif, bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz 8.50 -15.00
Clay, bali, dom, airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 19.50 —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purif., bgs. c.l. Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
imp. airfloated, bgs. c.l., Atl port long-ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl port long-ton. 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry grd., airfloat 99% 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. Georgia works ton. 10.00 —
l.c.l. Georgia, works ton. 15.50 —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
c.l., same basis ton. 35.00 -36.00
imp. white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs. c.l. ex dock ..... net ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse, net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .42½- —
Zanzibar, bgs lb. .47 —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium, vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .39½ .41
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .41½ .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb .41½- .43
purif., high vis. (see Gum, Cellulose)
standard, low or medium vis., bgs. 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .57 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l. ex-whse. gal. .30½- —
l.c.l. ex-whse ..... gal. .33½- —
tanks, ex works ..... gal. .17 - —
refd., resale, industrial, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .30½- .35
l.c.l. ex-whse ..... gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works ..... gal. .16½- .20½
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.57 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.05 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .68 - —
liq., 6% Co., dms ..... lb. .54¾- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .46½- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co., kgs ..... lb. 1.48 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd. lb. 1.43 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.17 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd. ... lb. .42 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. ..... lb. .25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs ..... lb. .67 - .71
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls ..... lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls ..... lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns ..... oz. 29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls ..... lb. .35 - —
seed, bgs ..... lb. .60 - —
Collodion, USP, dms ..... lb. .32½- —
flexible, dms ..... lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls ..... lb. .55 - —
Colombo root, bls ..... lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales ..... lb. .26 - —
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms ..... lb. .60 - .95
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .54 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35½- —
Chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .43½- .44
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .29½- .30
dried, dms., works ..... lb. .37¾- .38¼
cuprous, dms., works ..... lb. .43 - .47
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more. lb. .74½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more.... lb. .75½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .77½- —
Gluconate, dms ..... lb. 3.15 3.35
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .52 - —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .32 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu. dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works. lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works. lb. .60½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .53½- .63¼
Quinolinolate, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.25 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .34 - —
Sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works. lb. .1980- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 12.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis.... 100 lbs. 13.40 -16.90
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 23.25 - —
tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis.. 100 lbs. 26.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.. 100 lbs. 29.00 -33.00
Undecylenate, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.00

Does chelation actually represent a new kind of chemistry? Are the possibilities as exciting as many seem to think? This series endeavors to answer these—and many other—pertinent questions on this fascinating subject. It is hoped chemists, engineers and purchasing agents alike will find these answers helpful. Now on to . . .

DOW

The Chemistry of Chelation: Part II

Versene and Versenol Series · Descriptions and Uses
A measure of Value · A Suggestion

To review in capsule form: Part I introduced chelation, offered examples of typical chemical reactions, applications, and discussed future possibilities. You will remember that a chelating agent is defined as a chemical which surrounds metallic ions with a multiple-ring structure that keeps the metal chemically inactive and holds it in solution. The applications in industry are many—and new ones are being found almost daily. That, of course, brings us to another consideration: different chelating agents for different uses.

VERSENE® AND VERSENOL®

Chelating agents are commercially available from Dow as 15 different products—all based on aminocarboxylic acid derivatives. Among these, wide spectrum performance is shown by two series of products. The Versene series of products (Versene® 67, Versene 100, Versene Powder, Versene Beads, Versene 9 and Versene Acid) is based on EDTA* and the sodium salts of this material. The Versenol series (Versenol® 120, Versenol Powder and Versenol Beads) consists of various physical forms of Na_3 HEDTA**. The Versene series, except for Fe+++ in the alkaline pH range, is generally the stronger series of the two (more completely chelates the last traces of metal). The Versenol series is notably stronger for Fe+++ in the mildly alkaline pH range and is usually cheaper on a performance basis if the consumer can tolerate the weaker chelate structure. Versene is the strongest, most stable commercially available chelating agent. It is the one with the greatest number of successful applications.

DESCRIPTIONS AND USES

Here are three Dow chelating agents together with their descriptions and uses:

Versene 100 is a concentrated aqueous solution of a technical grade of the tetrasodium salt of EDTA . . . widely used in textile processing, detergent formulations and metal cleaning.

Versene Acid is a dry form of EDTA technical. It is used in many operations as a raw material for the preparation of various derivatives, such as metal chelates, salts (K, NH_4), esters and many others.

Versenol 120 is a concentrated aqueous solution of a technical grade of Na_3 HEDTA. It is also very valuable to detergent, textile and metal-cleaning processes.

Naturally these three specific agents are not the answer to *every* problem. That's the reason for the many other Versene products, to be discussed in Part III.

A MEASURE OF VALUE

A measure of the broad performance capacity of a chelating agent can be obtained from its *chelation value*—determined on a reference metal. Calcium is used as the reference metal under the standard test proceedure accepted by the industry. Dow prefers this "performance basis". It specifies more clearly what chelating agents *actually accomplish* than such terms as "% solids" and "% active". Consequently, the "100" in Versene 100 means that one gram of this product will chelate 100 milligrams of calcium carbonate in accordance with the standard test procedure. By the same token, one gram of Versene 67 will chelate 67 milligrams, and so on.

A SUGGESTION

Two closing thoughts: Dow wants to help in any way possible to further develop the applications for chelation. Also important, Dow would like to hear from *you*—your thoughts, reactions, suggestions. Please inquire about any problems or ideas you may have. Information or actual technical assistance will be forthcoming promptly. Write, on your company letterhead, to Technical Service and Development, Dept. SC 912P-3 THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

THE NEXT TWO TOPICS IN THIS SERIES

PART III *July, August, September* — Specific chelating agents for specific applications (agent for iron control depends on pH—Versene Fe-3 Specific® for iron and transition metals on the alkaline side, Versene T® for iron in presence of free caustic—other solutions to special problems).

PART IV *October* — Applications in specific industries (formulation of alkaline cleansers—stabilization of hydrogen peroxide and Kier boiling in textile processing—uniform control of trace metal catalysts in polymerization of synthetic rubber—other industrial applications).

*Dissolves in water

**Trisodium salt of N-hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetic acid

YOU CAN DEPEND ON DOW

Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f.	ton.	155.00 -	—
Pacific ports, c.i.f.	lb.	150.00 -	—
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.12 -	—
Roumanian, bgs	lb.	.09 -	.09½
Yugoslavian bgs	lb.	.08½-	—
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs min	100 lbs.	7.32 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.57 -	—
Syrup, 42° non-ret. dms. c.l	100 lbs.	7.30 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.45 -	—
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride)			
Cortisone acetate NNR bulk gram		3.50	3.55
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis	ton.	55.50	-56.00
Cramp bark, NF bls	lb	85	90
Coumarin, NF cryst dms	lb.	3.60	—
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate)			
Creosote carbonate NF bots chys.	lb.	3.05	3.20
Coaltar crude tanks works frt. adjusted	gal.	.24 -	—
soln., 80%, tanks, works	gal.	.226 -	—
redist. dms. c.l., works	gal.	.42	44
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.53	.55
tanks same basis	gal	.33	.35
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms.	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
hardwood NF bots chys	lb	1.30	1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl.	lb.	.0561-	—
t.c.l. incl	lb.	.0634-	—
N Y whse	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks works	lb.	.0460-	—
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207 C. wide distillation range non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald	lb.	.1625-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.1675-	—
tanks same basis	lb	145	—
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1775-	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.1825-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.160	—
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms. c.l. works	lb	.60	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.61	—
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1775-	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.1825-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.160	—
2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.2175-	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.2225-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.200	—
o-Cresol, m.p. 30.5° C and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
30°-30.49° C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
29°-29.9° C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
25°-28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
p-Cresol, 98% dms. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.50 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.51 -	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.49 -	—
Methyl ether, cns	lb.	1.80	2.05
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼-	.25
Cryolite, nat. indust., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.00 -	—
t.c.l. works	100 lbs.	14.25 -	—
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l. t.l. works	lb.	.29 -	—
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs	lb.	.70 -	—
powd., cs	lb.	.85 -	—
Cumene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs	lb.	.18½-	—
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.22 -	.23
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	N.P.	
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.08½-	—
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract	ton.	55.00 -	—
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton		2.75 -	—
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	75.00 -	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	96.00 -	—
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works	ton.	120.00 -	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	140.00 -	—
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.70 -	—
t.c.l., works	gal.	.72 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.55 -	—
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.28 -	—
t.c.l., works, same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
tanks, works, same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.35 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29 -	—
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb dms., c.l., works	lb.	.53 -	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.60 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.52 -	—
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.49 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.47 -	—
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb cyls., works.	cyl.	48.00 -	—
6 oz. cyls., works	cyl.	12.00 -	—
USP, hospitals cyls., 40-gal. lots,	gal.	.38 -	—
100-gal. lots	gal.	.37 -	—
200-gal. lots	gal.	.36 -	—

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.37 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42 -	.46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.40 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45 -	.49
tanks, same basis	lb.	.39 -	—
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.40 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45 -	.49
tanks, works	lb.	.39 -	—
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.32 -	—
DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46 -	—
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23 -	.27
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.24 -	.28
fib dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	.28
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.25 -	.29
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41 -	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.43 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.38½-	—
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.45 -	—
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	49.50 -	—
17%P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	58.00 -	—
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	64.10 -	—

Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bag carlot prices.

Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.10 -	.12
neutral, bbls	lb.	.21 -	.23
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots	lb.	24.00	-25.00
dl, bots	lb	6.50	—
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		9.33 -	—
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.48 -	—
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		9.17 -	—
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.32 -	—
light paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.07 -	—
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.22 -	—
white paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.91 -	—
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.06 -	—
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs 15c per 100 lbs higher			
Potato imported bgs	lb.	10½	11
Dextrose USP dms	lb.	.17¾	—
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone)			
Diacetyl flavor grade bots	lb.	4.25	5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.33	—
tanks works	lb.	.29½	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., t.c., works	lb.	.32	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.33	—
tanks works	lb.	29½-	—
o-Dianisidine fib dms	lb	2.00	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb	89¾	90
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.90¼	.91
tanks, same basis	lb	nil	—
p-Dibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb lots.	lb.	.55	—
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33 -	—
l.c.l., t.t.l., frt alld.	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.30½-	—
Maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33 -	—
l.c.l., t.t.l., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.30½-	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66 -	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.66½-	.67
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.64 -	.64½
Tartrate dms works frt alld.	lb.	.64	—
Dibutylamine dms, c.l. dlvd	lb.	.55½-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.56½-	—
tanks same basis	lb	53	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms. t.l. c.l. dlvd	lb	1.20 -	—
t.t.l. dlvd	lb.	1.24 -	—
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.91 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.93 -	—
tanks	lb.	.86 -	—
Dicapryl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.31 -	.32
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.32 -	.33
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63 -	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.63½-	.64
tanks works	lb.	.61 -	—
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works	lb.	.83 -	—
o-Dichlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld &	lb.	.12¼-	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.13¼-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.10¾ -	—
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works	lb.	.12 -	.14½
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
1,4-Dichlorobutane dms c.l or t.l., works	lb.	.33½-	—
t.c.l. or t.t.l. works	lb	.34 -	—
tanks works	lb.	.32 -	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).			
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works	lb	05 -	—
t.c.l. works	lb	06 -	—
tanks works	lb	03 -	—
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l. works	lb.	.54 -	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.55 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.52 -	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate fib dms., c.l. works, frt alld	lb	58¼	59
t.c.l. same basis	lb	59¼	60
Didecyl phthalate dms. c.l. works	lb	34	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb	35	—
tanks same basis	lb	31½	—
Dieldrin dms frt alld	lb	1.80	—
t.c.l frt alld	lb	1.85	—
Diethanolamine dms c.l. dlvd &	lb	27	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb	28	—
tanks same basis	lb	24½	—
Diethyl carbonate dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	47	—
t.c.l same basis	lb	48	—
tanks same basis	lb	45	—
Ethanolamines, dms. c.l. dlvd.	lb	69½	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb	70½	—
tanks dlvd	lb	67	—
Oxalate dms. c.l., frt alld	lb	42	—
l.c.l same basis	lb	43	45
tanks same basis	lb	40	—
Phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30 -	.30⅛
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.31	.31⅛
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27½-	.28
Sulfate, dms c.l. works	lb	19	—
l.c.l. works	lb	19¾-	—
tanks works	lb	17	—

A promising new **Du Pont Development Chemical** for your consideration

2-Diethylaminoethyl methacrylate*

Can the basic nitrogen in this monomer help you in developing new products?

Du Pont 2-Diethylaminoethyl methacrylate offers interesting possibilities for your development work. It's a basic polymerizable monomer that can be copolymerized with other vinyl monomers such as the acrylic ester, acrylonitrile and butadiene. And it undergoes a Michael-type addition reaction with a variety of compounds containing an active hydrogen atom—for example, alcohols, phenols and thiols.

Salts and quaternaries of 2-Diethylaminoethyl methacrylate are water-soluble and can be polymerized and copolymerized to give a variety of potentially useful products.

SUGGESTED USES: Derivatives of 2-Diethylaminoethyl methacrylate can be used as: 1. dispersing or suspending agents in non-aqueous media; 2. flocculating agents; 3. agents for improving substantivity of dyes; 4. precipitating agents for soaps and anionic detergents; 5. fixatives for waxes, oils and pigments; 6. adhesives; 7. anti-mottling agents for metallic enamels; 8. dispersing agents for pigments; 9. emulsifying agents for oils, fats and waxes; 10. stabilizers for chlorine-containing resins and plastics.

JUST DROP US A LINE on your company letterhead and we'll gladly send our product information bulletin on 2-Diethylaminoethyl methacrylate. Let us know if you want to start active research or development work with this novel intermediate. We will be glad to send you a sample for your evaluation. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Department, Chemicals Div., Wilmington 98, Delaware.

*Monomer Stabilized Technical

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

Diethylamine—Dyes, Coaltar

Diethylamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb 48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb .17¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .15¼- —
Boriborate dms. l.c.l. lb 31 —
Diethyl ether dms., c.l., works lb 47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48¼- —
Monobutyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .30¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .28¼- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —

Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100 00 147 50
1 kilo lot kilo 110 00 152 50
Digitalis leaves USP dom. dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.40 - 5.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 .28
Dihexyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb .64 —
l.c.l. works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb 62 —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .08 —

Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l. works lb. .63½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½- —
tanks, works lb. .61 —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dill seed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .09¼- —
nat., bgs lb. .08 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 4.35 - 5.10
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.20 —
70% dms. c.l. dlvd. 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 2.20 2.25
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .28½- —
Sebacate dms., c.l., works lb. 1.275 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. 1.285 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb .16 - —
10-gal ret dms. l.c.l. works. lb. .16¼- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln. dms. c.l. frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —

N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms. works. lb. .34 .39
tanks, works lb. .33 —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt equald lb. .71 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene 85°C. dms lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt alld E lb. .15 - —
48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .11 - —
refd., 63°C. dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- .31
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½- .32
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 .28¼
Sebacate dms. c.l. works lb. .60½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .61½- .62½
tanks works dlvd lb .58 .58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works lb. .28¾ —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .29¼ —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol bgs. l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene dest-dist. dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
ex-whse gal. .62 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .59 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .56 .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l. works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd, flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .35 - —
fused, tanks works, frt equald. lb. .31 - —
tech., fused, tanks works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .53 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Monomethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .63 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, exdock ton. 80.00 - —
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60% dms. c.l. works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	22.85
No. 3	lb.	21.30	35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	5.90	7.85
No. 2	lb.	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60	22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb	9.15	11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	16.10
No 6	lb.	15.65	16.10
No 7	lb.	14.35	14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	10.95
No 4	lb.	19.60	20.05
No. 5	lb	5.25	5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55	24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.60	15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10	3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20	24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	17.45
Violet,, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	16.10
Yellow D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	13.50

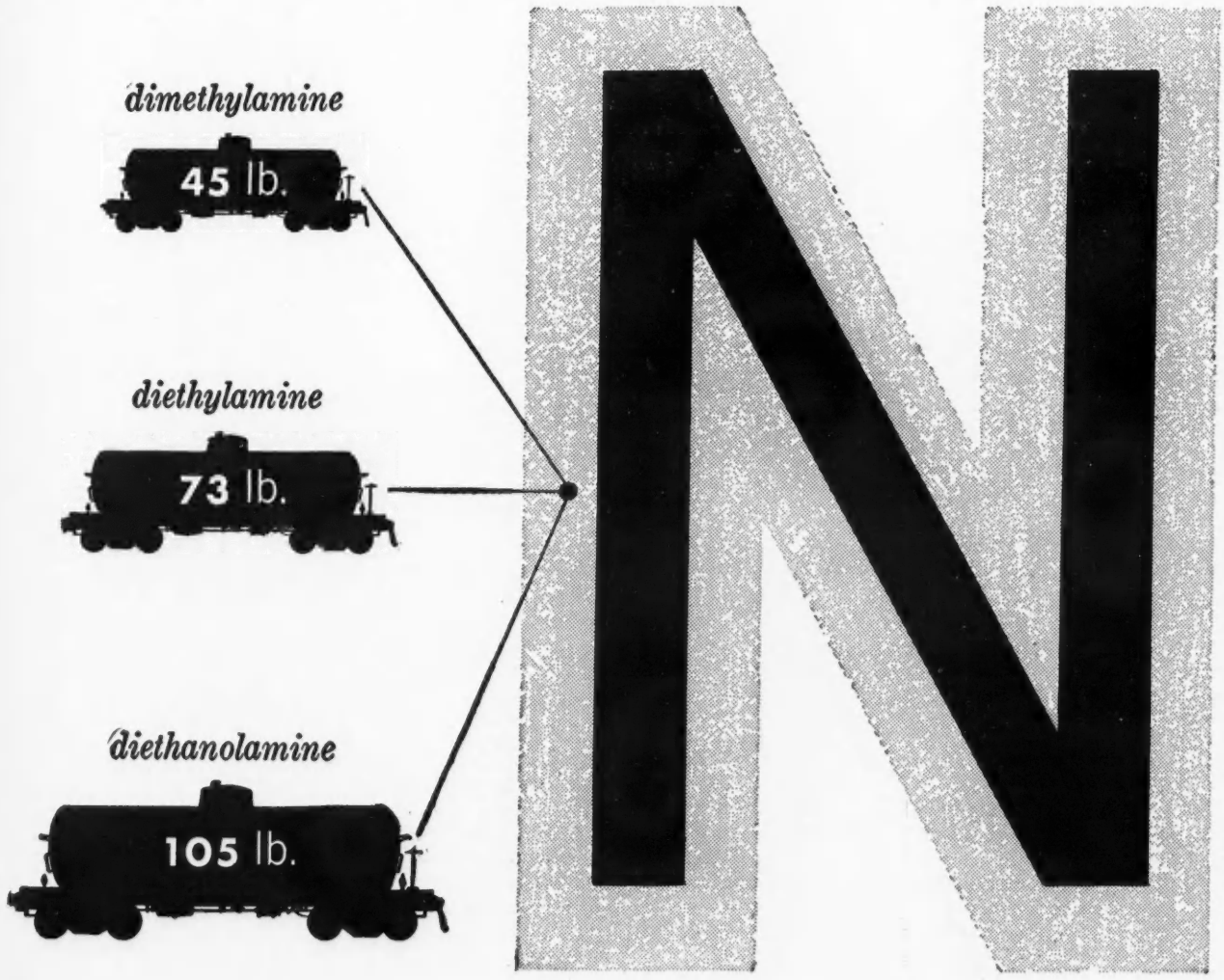
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd.:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd., No.

20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	—
27 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.29	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	—
40 Orange R, extra, conc	lb.	1.52	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.79	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.94	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	1.39	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.48	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	1.31	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	—
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.94	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.09	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	1.27	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.37	—

WEIGHTS OF AMINES SUPPLYING EQUAL AMOUNT OF ORGANIC NITROGEN



METHYLAMINES your low-cost source of basic nitrogen

This comparison of dimethylamine with other amines proves a point that also holds true for monomethylamine or trimethylamine. With their low equivalent weights, Rohm & Haas methylamines supply organic nitrogen at substantially lower cost.

In addition, Rohm & Haas methylamines lend themselves to such a variety of reactions that their cost advantage may be utilized in many products. For example, they can be used as intermediates for producing rubber-vulcanization accelerators, herbicides, photographic developers, pharmaceuticals, quaternary ammonium salts, and surface-active agents. All Rohm & Haas methylamines are available in either aqueous or anhydrous form—in drums, cylinders, or tankcars. Write to Dept. SP for complete data.

Chemicals for Industry
ROHM & HAAS COMPANY
WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.
Representatives in principal foreign countries

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No				
275	Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	1.91	—
289	Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.70	—
299	Black F, conc	lb.	2.19	—
304	Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.61	—
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	—
332	Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.37	—
365	Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	3.67	—
382	Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	—
401	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	—
406	Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.53	—
419	Red FC	lb.	1.45	—
420	Brown M	lb.	1.40	—
443	Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.69	—
518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.95	—
561	Brown B	lb.	2.89	—
581	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.13	—
593	Green BY, conc	lb.	1.03	—
596	Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	—
620	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	—
639	Fast Yellow GG	lb.	2.32	—
640	Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	—
655	Yellow OX	lb.	2.64	—
657	Green V	lb.	2.73	—
662	Brilliant green G	lb.	3.62	—
667	Milling green 6B, conc	lb.	4.78	—
671	Blue EG	lb.	1.98	—
681	Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698	Violet 6BN powder	lb.	2.25	—
720	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	—
729	Blue B, extra conc	lb.	3.61	—
749	Red BX	lb.	5.62	—
800	Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	—
814	Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.67	—
841	Safranine GF extra, conc.	lb.	4.11	—
860	Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	—
865	Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	—
922	Blue GXX	lb.	2.22	—
978	Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.38	—
1034	Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.85	—
1054	Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	3.78	—
1078	Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	3.53	—
1085	Alizarine blue black B	lb.	3.02	—
1096	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.58	—
1099	Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	2.28	—
1101	Jade green N supra double paste	lb.	1.10	—
1106	Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.85	—
1113	Blue BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.93	—
1150	Olive R, single paste dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.42	—
1151	Brown R, single paste	lb.	2.29	—
1171	Indigo synthetic, 20% paste.	lb.	.31	—
1217	Orange RD, double powder	lb.	4.60	—
p-4	Brown PG	lb.	3.00	—
p-14	Brown EB	lb.	2.16	—
p-24	Gray L	lb.	2.08	—
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.62	—
p-202	Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	2.48	—
p-244	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70	—
p-313	Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.24	—
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums., dlvd.				
24	Oil orange Z-7078	lb.	1.06	—
73	Oil scarlet BL	lb.	1.70	—
1073	Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	—
1078	Alizarine cyanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	—
1080	Oil violet special Z	lb.	6.81	—
	Oil black ZBC	lb	4.46	—
	Oil black ZBD	lb.	3.03	—
	Oil black ZHH	lb	4.61	—
	Oil black ZMM	lb.	6.52	—
	Oil blue ZN	lb	8.02	—
	Oil blue ZV	lb.	4.95	—
	Oil orange ZMG	lb.	1.32	—
	Oil red Z-1700	lb.	1.49	—
	Oil yellow ZG, conc	lb.	6.33	—
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.				
p-517	Spirit yellow ZR	lb.	4.62	—
p-520	Spirit orange ZR, conc	lb.	5.87	—
	Spirit black ZRB	lb	2.95	—
	Spirit brown ZG	lb.	5.30	—
	Spirit red ZB, conc	lb.	6.41	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.05	1.07
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06	.06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	.32
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	—
select, bundles	lb.	.75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	48.25	49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	3.75	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots,	oz.	.65	.75
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots,	oz.	.65	.72
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.66	.73
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	—
l-Epinephrine, base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram.	.60	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)			
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb	2.00	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	72.50	84.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	87.75	—
Ether (see specific product)			
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88% dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
95-98% dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12½	—
syn., 85-88% dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.58½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.58½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.59½	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.56	—
t.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.37	—
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)	lb.	.34	—
Amyl keytone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	17½	—
Benzoate, bots	lb.	74	.90
Bromide, tech., 92% dms., c.l., frt. alld., E	lb.	.44	.46
l.c.l., frt. alld., E	lb.	.46	.48
tanks, frt. alld., E	lb.	.41	.43
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.38	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36¾	—
Butyrate, works	lb.	.85	.90
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	.80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	.70
smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	.81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works		.20	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.35	3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27	—
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	1.01	—
½-lb. cns	lb.	1.11	—
¼-lb. cns	lb.	1.21	—
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.10	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	4.40
Iodide, chys., works	lb.	3.30	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald	lb.	.51½	.52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	11.85	—
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.42	—
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43½	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works,	lb.	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls.	lb.	.88	—
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.57	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.58	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.55	—
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.17	—
l.t.l. same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Ethylene dichloride dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., l.c., dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb	17	—
Monomethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb	18½	—
Acetate, dms., l.c., dlvd. E.	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb	29¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb	27	—
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms	lb.	.33	.35
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb	24½	—
tanks dlvd E	lb	15½	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.43	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.40	—
Ethylvanillin, cns. 25-lb. lots	lb	6.20	6.25
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.25	1.40
Eugenol, USP, bots	lb.	2.25	2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb	.15	.17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	19.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.			

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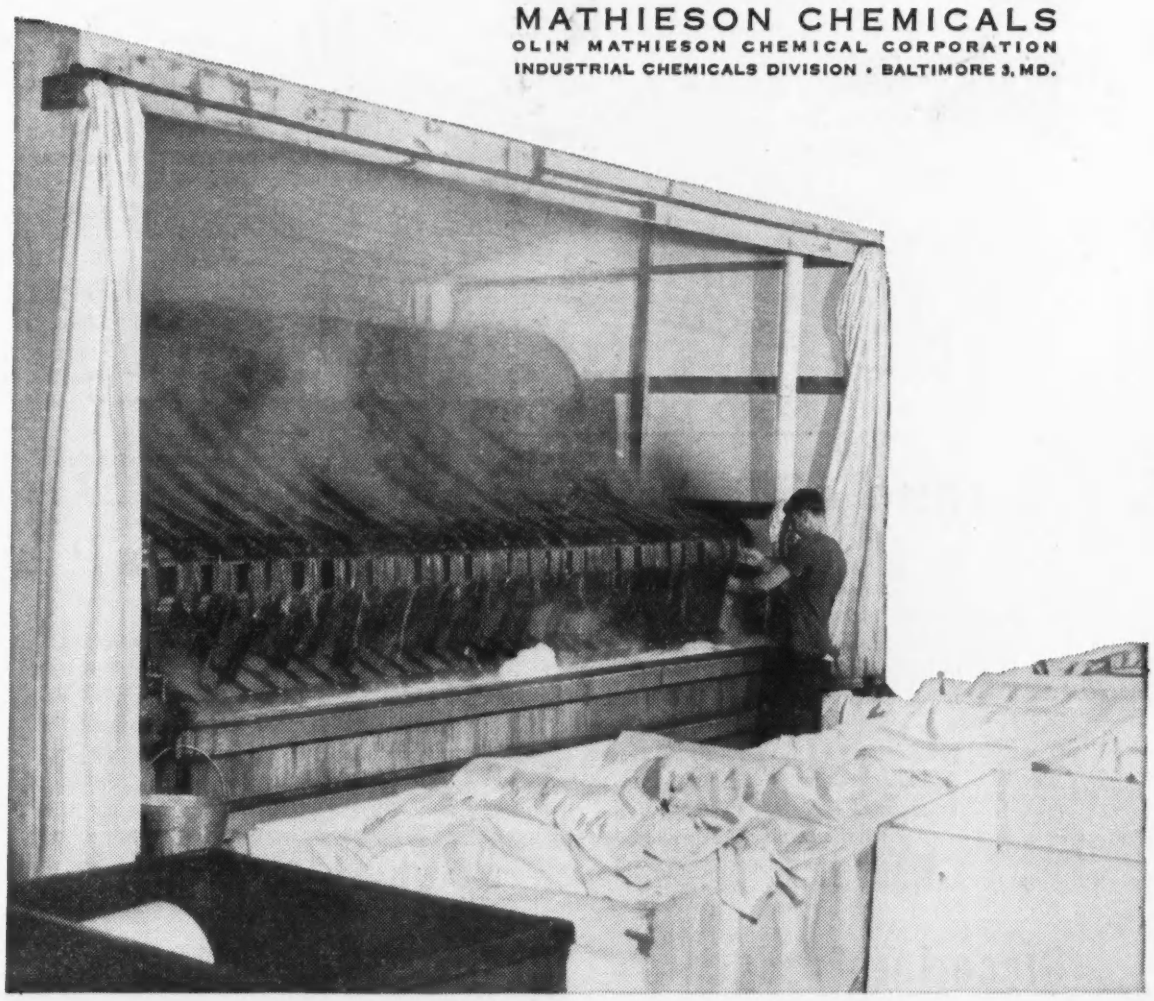

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ORGANICS: Ethylene Oxide • Ethylene Glycols • Polyethylene Glycols • Glycol Ether Solvents • Ethylene Dichloride • Dichloroethylether • Formaldehyde • Methanol Sodium Methylate • Hexamine • Ethylene Diamine • Polyamines • Ethanolamines • Trichlorophenol • Surfactants

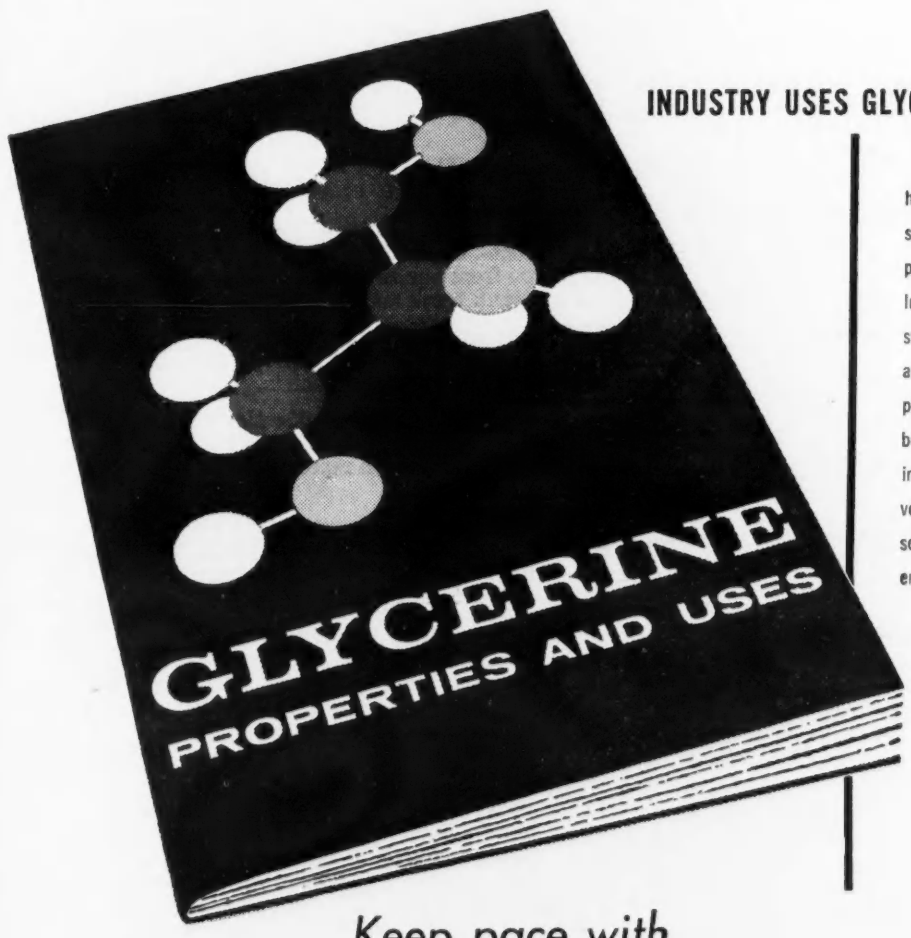
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs....lb. .13½- —
Czech, medium, bgs.....lb. .09 - —
indian, light, bgs.....lb. .15½- —
Roumanian, bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Fenugreek seed, indian, bgs....lb. .08½ .09
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
c.l. works lb. .09 —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .16 - —
djns lb. .17 - —
Ferric acetate liquor, 28°, bbls.,
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.85 - —
indust. cryst. bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs 5.25 6.75
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.75 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
USP cryst. dms. works lb .07½ .09
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, NF dms lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate, liq. 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate gran. dms lb. .85 - .87
Oxides (see oxides under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow.)
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots lb. .40½- —

Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.25 - —
t.c.l., works.....ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. 25½ .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms.....lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.34.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area..100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.140.00 - —
scrap, same basis...ton.137.00 - —

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0715- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .0450- —
(12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0740- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .0475- —
(uninhibited, methanol-free), tanks, dlvd. lb. .0420- —
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fullers earth bgs., c.l. fll mines, ton.19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
calcined, bgs. c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis...ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs. c.l., same basis ton.17.50 -18.00
spent bgs. c.l. shipt point ton 4.50 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd E.....lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W.....lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .18 - —
t.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l.....lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l.....lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l.....lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l.....lb. 21¼- —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., t.c.l.....lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis.lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .84 - —
200 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .70 - —
225 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .73 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .23 - —
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .27 - —
powd. bbls., bxs.....lb. 27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.....lb. 3.60 - 3.90
standard, cns., dms.....lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Ginger oleoresin, NF from African root, bots lb 4.00 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb 6.00 10.25
Root, African, bls.....lb. .33 - —
Cochin, bgs.....lb. .26½- —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs.....lb. .76 - —
No. 3 bgs.....lb. .75 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs.....lb. .28 - —
Glauber's salt anhyd (see Sodium sulfate)
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½ - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
Green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16 - —
180 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, t.c.l. prices 1c higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
331-362 bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43 - —
Hide glue t.c.l. prices 1c higher.
l-Glutamine, bots. gram. .65 - —
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks...lb. .16½- .18¼
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .15 - .16¾
refd., CP USP 99% dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .29⅜- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27⅜- —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .28½- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
t.c.l., dvid.....lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27¾- —
yellow dist., c.l. .....lb. .28½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .29 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 29½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20½- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.85 - —
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .19 - .21½
90-92% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog tanks, dlvd..lb. .08½- .08⅝
yellow, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06¾- .06⅞
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .40 - .42
16-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .40 - .42
31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
color, 25%..lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. 1.20 - —
pure, bgs. c.l., frt. alld....lb. .44¾- —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .45½- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works..lb. 5.30 - —
Paris (see Paris green)
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls .....lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls....lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs .....lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst, dms., tins lb 2.10 2.15
liq., cbys., dms .....lb 2.30 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms .....lb 3.40 3.45
Gum aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .21 - .23
powd., USP, bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .33 - —
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .24 - .26
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .18½- .20
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .17



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Gum, copal, Manila, C, bgs	lb.	.36	.40
CBB, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
DBB, bgs	lb.	.26½-	.29
DK, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
dust., bgs	lb.	.14	Nom.
MA, soft, bgs	lb.	.21½-	.24
WS, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.26½-	.29
nubs, bgs	lb.	.33¼-	.37
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20	Nom.
sorts, bgs	lb.	.24½-	.27
Pontianak, chips, bgs	lb.	.26	—
nubs, bgs	lb.	.38½-	.40
Dammar, Batavia, a/E, cs	lb.	No stocks	
dust, bgs	lb.	.16	Nom.
E, bgs	lb.	.20	Nom.
East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.14¼-	.16
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.08¼-	.09½
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.14½-	.16½
unscraped, bgs	lb.	.12¾-	.14
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.11½-	.13
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.13	.15
nubs, bgs	lb.	.17¾-	.20
Siam, cs	lb.	.39	.41
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.45	.48
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.32	.34
No. 3, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
dust, bgs	lb.	.17	.19
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.14½-	.16
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Guar, food grade, bgs.	lb.	.50	—
tech. grade, bgs	lb.	.40	—
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	.50	—
No. 2, powd., bbls	lb.	.35	.38
No. 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.32	.35
Locust bean, powd. bgs	lb.	.50	—
Myrrh, cs	lb.	.55	—
Opium (see Opium).			
Olibanum siftings, cs	lb.	.20	Nom.
tears, cs	lb.	.22	.30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market)			
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya)			
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs	lb.	4.50	4.70
No. 2, cs	lb.	3.50	3.75
No. 3, cs	lb.	3.25	3.40
powd., USP, bbls	lb.	1.25	1.38
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb paper bgs, trucks, dlvd NYC	ton.	20.30	—
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis	ton.	20.00	—
works, N Y C	ton.	17.00	—
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, N. Y. C	ton.	55.00	—
ex warehouse	ton.	60.00	62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.21	—
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms	lb.	3.00	3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb.	.70	.75
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.75	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	—
No. 4 bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.37	—
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20½-	—
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Heptane, indust. tanks, Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.20	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.16¼-	—
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.16¼-	—
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	8.95	—
Methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb lots, works	lb.	22.50	—
5-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.00	—
1-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.50	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	1.94	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol)			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.233	—
1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis	lb.	.243	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.250	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. N. Y. C. and Philadelphia	lb.	.42½-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.43½-	45½
Hexane, indust. tanks Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.20	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.17	—
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.17	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00	7.50
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	.71	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd.	lb.	14.00	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	14.50	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots	oz.	5.50	—
Methylbromide, USP, bots	oz.	3.90	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	6.25	—
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	.16	.19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine free base, ret. dms., works	lb.	No stocks.	
Hydrate, 85%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.35	1.55
100%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.60	1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., up to 500 gms	gm.	4.75	—
Alcohol, bulk, bots., up to 500			
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30	.40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	.60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½-	.32½
dlvd. W	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.03¾-	.03
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.211	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1800-	—
	gms. gm.	4.75	—
Hydroquinone, pnoto grade, bbls., dms	lb.	1.03	1.06
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.82½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.84½-	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	6.00	7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	6.00	7.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	6.75	7.25
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.52	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.27	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars	lb.	.75	2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).			
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	16.50	21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb.	5.00	—
dms., dlvd	lb	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.10	—
resub., USP, dms., jars	lb.	2.30	2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms	lb.	5.90	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns	lb.	5.25	5.40
b-Ionone, cns	lb.	5.40	5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole	lb.	7.50	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	7.85	—
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb	28	.34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous). Oxides (see under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow).			
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.25	1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.46	.70
Formate, dms	lb.	.80	—
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.15	1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¼-	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½-	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	3.60	4.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	25.50
smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex, refy	gal.	.15½-	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)			
Isophorone dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½-	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether, dms., c.l. dlvd	lb	07	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb	08	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	05	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l. t.l. works	lb.	70	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	714	.814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb fib dms. c.l. t.l., works.	lb.	75	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb	.65	1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	NP	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	NP	—
Juniper berries, bgs	lb	18	.20
Tar, NF, dms	lb	42	.60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China). NF, powd. fib dms	lb.	10	.12
colloidal, fib dms	lb.	15½	17½
Kola nuts, bgs	lb	15	—

L

Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14	—
6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14½-	—
2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14¾-	—
200-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼-	—
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.			
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.08½-	—
USP fib dms. 30,000-lb lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21½-	—
2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼-	—
200-1,800 lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾-	—
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.			
Ladyslipper root, bls	lb.	Nom.	—
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.27	.29
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.25	.27
hydrous, dms. works	lb.	.24	.26
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.15½-	—
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.25	—
n-Laurvl methacrylate, dms., c.l or t.l. works	lb	65½	—

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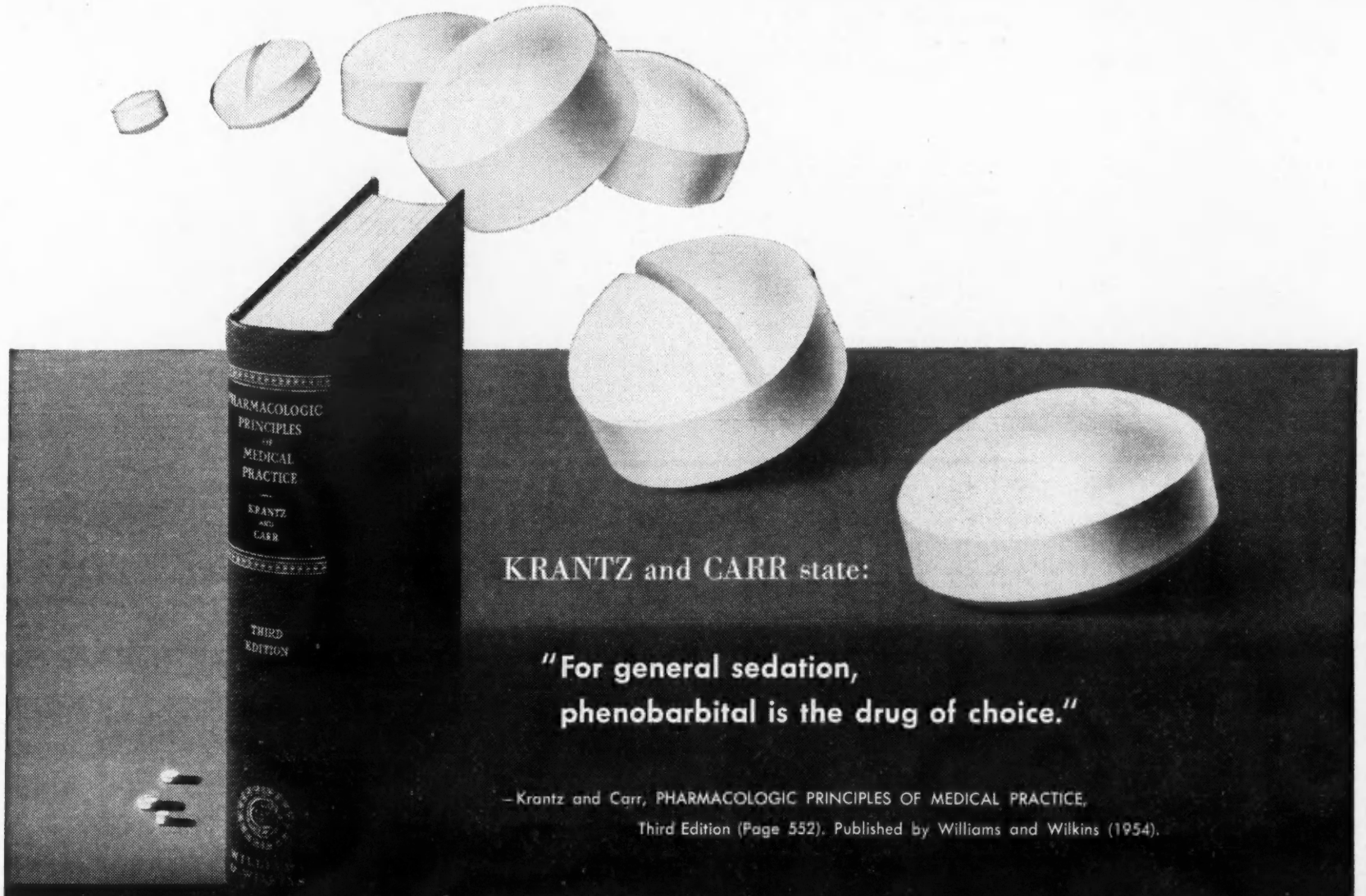
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
ord., bls lb. .25 .40
select, bls lb. .90 -
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls lb. .25½- -
gran., bbls lb. .26½- -
powd., bbls lb. .26½- -
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .36½- -
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb bgs or larger, c.l., frt alld on 96 lbs or more lb. .27½- -
t.c.l., frt alld lb. .28½- -
1-lb bgs., c.l lb. .41½- -
l.c.l lb. 42½- -
Blue, basic sulfate bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt alld lb. .17¼- -
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼- -
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Chloride, dms lb .45 - -
Iodide, NF V jars lb. 3.82 - -
Linoleate fused 26%% Pb, dms, lb .33 - -
Metal pigs, prime, N Y lb. .16 - -
St Louis lb. .1580 - -
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .20 - -
t.c.l. same basis lb. .2075 - -
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .17 - -
24% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .21 - -
solid, 37% Pb., dms. dlvd lb. .27½- -
Nitrate, bbls lb. .23¾- -
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Peroxide tech. powd. bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms. works lb. .41 - -
Red 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - -
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - -
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .192 - -
t.c.l., same basis lb. .202 - -
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .1935- -
t.c.l., same basis lb. .2035- -
Resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- -
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - -
Silicate (see Lead white basic silicate)
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate Lead white basic sulfate)
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - -
24% Pb., dms lb. .18½- -
solid 30% lb. .23¼- -
White, basic, carbonate, bgs, c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .19 - -
l.c.l same basis lb. .20 - -
Silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point frt, alld lb. .17¼- -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- -
sulfate bgs. c.l. shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- -
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- -
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ref. dms, c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .17
unbleached, non-ref. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 25-lb. lots, works lb 9.00 - -
dl-Leucine, dms, works lb 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd. bbls lb .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. works lb. .06½- -
t.c.l. works lb. .06¾- -
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N Y destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton.20.82 - -
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.22.32 - -
Spray, bgs., c.l, same basis ton.26.32 - -
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd. bgs. works ton 3.50 4.00
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb 3.65 4.80
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb 5.30 7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb 3.30 5.10
96-98% dms lb 4.05 6.75
ex petitgrain, bots lb 4.30 5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms, frt alld lb. 1.58 - 1.68
99% tech. formulators dms, frt. alld lb 2.65 - 2.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .25 - -
without leaves, bls lb .30 - -
Linseed meal expelled 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.55.50 - -
extracted 36% bulk, same basis ton.52.00 -52.50
Litharge, coml, powd, mills or works, frt equald lb. .18 - -
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - -
Lithium benzoate, dms lb 1.65 1.67
Bromide NF dms, works frt equald lb. 2.60 - -
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb 1.29½- -
ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb. 1.30 - -
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld works lb. .82 - -
t.c.l. same basis lb .85 1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd, ton lots lb. 1.23½- -
tech., anhyd., dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.03
t.c.l. same basis lb 1.05 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.17½- -
ton lots, dlvd lb 2.18½- -
less ton lots dlvd lb 2.23½- -
Hydride powd. dms., works lb.10.50 -12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd or works, frt. alld lb. .80 - .80½
t.c.l. same basis lb. .81 - 81½
Manganite, dms., works lb .95 1.15
Nitrate tech. dms. 100-lb lots. lb 1.25 - -
Salicylate, dms lb 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- -
ton lots, works lb .48½- -
less ton lots, works lb 53½- -
Sulfate dms., 100-lb lots lb 1.15 - -
Titanate dms, works lb 1.15 1.35
Lithopone ord., bgs. c.l. dlvd E lb .08 - -
l.c.l. dlvd E lb .08¾- -
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - -
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - -
Lobelia herb bls lb 1.50 - -
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.37.50 -38.50
Logwood extract cryst. No 1 bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - -
No 2 bbls. t.c.l. lb. .39 - -
liq., No 1 bbls., t.c.l. lb 20 - -
No 2 bbls. t.c.l lb .19 - -
No 3 bbls., t.c.l lb. .18½- -
solid No 1 boxes c.l. lb. 35 - -
Lycopodium, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.50
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms lb.12.00 - -
l-Lysine, fib. dms lb.12.00 -13.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings bls lb. 3.25 - -
West Indian No 1, bls, shipment lb. 3.25 - -
Magnesia calcined tech. bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l. works lb. .29¼- -
extra light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- .30
t.c.l. works lb. .30 - -
USP, light, bgs lb. .35 - .36
heavy, fib. dms lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs. c.l., works, frt equald ton.82.50 - -
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton.43.00 - -
Magnesium bromide, cases, jars lb. .95- 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs. c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- -
t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - -
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- -
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - -
t.c.l. frt equald lb .14 - .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- -
t.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 - -
t.c.l., works ton.65.00 -80.00
Gluconate, dms, cns lb. 1.34 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .23½- .27
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - -
pigs, 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .35¼- -
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - -
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .20 - -
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - -
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - -
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.90 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - -
t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - -
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - -
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots... lb. .38 - -
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - -
100-lb lots lb. .45 - -
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c per lb. higher
Malathion dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - -
t.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .28½- -
t.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .29½- -
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .27½- -
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher
Mandrake root bls lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd lb. .35 - -
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - -
Borate, tech., fib dms lb. .25 - -
Carbonate, bbls, works lb. .22 - -
Chloride, anhyd, dms, works lb. .25½- -
Dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton.148.00 - -
paper bgs., works ton.144.50 - -
dms., works ton.152.50 - -
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls, dlvd lb .36 - -
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 3.52 - -
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .32½- -
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½- -
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - -
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - -
precip, 6½ 7% Mn dms lb .28 - -
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% sulfate, c.l., dlvd S E ton.88.55 - -
t.c.l. dlvd S E ton.95.55 - -
Tallate 6% dms lb .24 - -
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.62.00 - -
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.54.00 -57.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - -
dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - -
single dm., works lb. .65 - -
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - -
t.c.l., works lb. .31 - -
Menadione USP bots gram .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.50 - 7.00
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.75 - -
Menthyl salicylate tins lb 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots works, frt. alld lb. .42 - -
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - -
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton-lots works, frt. alld lb. .52 - -
less ton lots, same basis lb. .54 - -
Mercuric chloride NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - -
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - -
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - -
Iodide red, NF fib dms lb 7.72 - -
Oxide, red, NF powd., fib dms lb 5.97 - 6.01
Yellow, tech. (see Yellow mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - -
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - -
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP)
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask.255.00 -257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .14½
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- .12
Meta aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .75 - -
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .48½- -
l.c.l., works gal. .55½- -
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35½- -
4,000 gal., min., frt alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- -
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N J gal. .30 - -
Zone 2, dms., c.l. or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- -
l.c.l., works gal. .58½- -
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal lots, min., dlvd Metropolitan areas gal. .38½- -
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- -
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U S E of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U S west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb or more lb 3.50 - -
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - -
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- -
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - -
hydrogenated, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd, Zone 1 lb. .21 - -
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- -
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich. Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala, Ga., Fla., S C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- -
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63½- -
E gal. .63½- -
t.c.l., frt. alld E gal. .69½- -
tanks, frt alld. E gal. .48¼- -
Synthetic methyl acetone E territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39 - -
t.t.l. dlvd lb. .40 - -
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - -
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .16½- -
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17½- -
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - -
Ketone, dms. works lb 1.05 - -
Anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns, dms lb. .60 - .75
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis (1,500-4,000 ops.), 50 lb. bgs, c.l., works lb. .78 - -
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - -
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - -
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - -
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald, lb. .22 - -
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15¾- -
single unit, same basis lb. .12 - -
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .46 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 - -
Chloroform (see 1,1,1,-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- -
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- -
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - -
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - -
Heptin, carbonate, bots lb.31.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- -
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- -
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - -
ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- -
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .17½- -
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - -
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Melle, W. Va lb. .31 - -
smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- -
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - -
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. dms. lb. 6.54 - -
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb lots lb. .59 - -
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram .68 - -
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., t.c.l. works lb. 1.25 - -
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - -
t.c.l., works lb. 1.90 - -
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .445 - -
t.c.l., works lb. .45 - -
tanks, works lb. .43 - -
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - -
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13¼- -
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - -
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- -
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - -
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - -
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - -
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld E lb. .06½- -
t.c.l., ex-whse lb. .07¼- -
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- -
t.c.l. ex whse or frt. allo. E lb. .09 - -
rubber bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - -
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt allo. E lb. .08¾- -
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo. E lb. .08¾- -
t.c.l., ex-whse or frt allo. E lb. .09 - -
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo. E lb. .08¼- -
t.c.l., ex-whse or frt. allo. E lb. .09 - -
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .27 - .27½
New York gal. .29 - -
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns, works kilo. 7.84 - -
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - -
Trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - -
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.39 - -
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55½- -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- -
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - -
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. allo. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - -
t.c.l. same basis lb. .11 - -
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- -
Monoethanolamine dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27½- -
t.c.l. same basis lb. .28½- -
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - -
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine)
Monoethylamine 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .37½- -
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .38½- -
tanks, dlvd E lb .35 - -
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- -
t.c.l. same basis lb. .28½- -
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - -
Monoisopropylamine dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .32½- -
t.c.l. same basis lb. .33½- -
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - -
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .40 - -
t.c.l. frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½- -
tanks frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - -
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - -
t.c.l. frt equald. 100% basis. lb. .37½- -
tanks frt equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - -
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic)
Glutamate, dms., c.l. lb. 1.15 - -
t.c.l. lb. 1.23 - 1.27
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)
Morphine cns oz.12.40 -12.60
Acetate anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulfate USP cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .55¼- -
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- -
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¼- -
Musk, syn. ambrette, 100-lb lots, fib. dms lb. 4.45 5.15
25-lb lots cns lb 5.05 5.65
5-lb lots, cns lb. 5.20 5.50
ketone, 100-lb lots, fib. dms lb 4.70 5.30
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - -
5-lb lots, cns lb 5.45 - -
xylol, 100-lb lots, fib. dms lb 1.40 - -
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - -
5-lb lots, cns lb. 1.50 - -
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb 10½- -
Du ch. bgs. lb. .10½- -
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - -
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .08½ Nom.
Yellow, bgs lb. .10½- -
Myrobalans, J-1, genuine, bgs., ex-dock ton.61.00 -62.00
crushed, bgs ex dock ton 79.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton.58.00 -59.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.)
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- -
78° bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
t.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - -
imp., 76° bgs., large lots lb. .05 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. allo. lb. .12½- -
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- -
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- -
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- -
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- -
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. allo lb. 1.00 - -
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - -
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - -
a-Naphthylamine bbls. frt allo lb .50 - -
b-Naphthylamine tech., flake, bbls., works lb 1.60 - -
Naringin, fib. dms lb. 8.50 - -
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 5 kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .45 - -
100-999 gram lots, basis, activity, gram. .55 - -
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73 - .80
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .80¾- .87¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .40½- .48½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. allo lb. .72 - .73
Metal, electrocathodes, cs., works, lb. .74 - -
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .84 - -
green, bbls lb. .85 - -
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- -
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- .40½
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride dms. frt. adjusted. kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. allo lb. 1.20 - -
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. allo lb. 1.05 - -
Niger seed, bgs lb. .12 - .12¼
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - -
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms. frt. allo, lb. 1.15 - -
paste, dms., frt. allo., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - -
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. allo lb. .49 - -
t.t.l., frt. allo lb. .51 - -
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. allo lb. .445 - -
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. allo lb. .14 - -
t.c.l., frt. allo lb. .15 - -
tanks, frt. allo lb. .12 - -



KRANTZ and CARR state:

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–Krantz and Carr, PHARMACOLOGIC PRINCIPLES OF MEDICAL PRACTICE, Third Edition (Page 552). Published by Williams and Wilkins (1954).

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Nitrocellulose—Oil, Lignaloe Wood

Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps. bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same bassi lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald. unit. 1.14 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95+ .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and 2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., lb. .53 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks. frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, cons., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.38 1.38
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb .24½- —

Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. lb. 2.80 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. 2.80 - —
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
l-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1½c higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Almond, artif. bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A. bots lb 3.00 3.75
NF, bots. lb 3.25 3.75
sweet, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb 1.25 —
Angelica root, bots. lb.85.00 -100.00
seed, bots. lb.80.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms. lb. .75 - .90
Oil, avocado, cns. lb. 2.25 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.00
55-60%, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.10.25 -10.50
Birchtar, crude, cns. lb 1.50 1.90
rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 3.30
redist. USP, cns. lb. 2.25 3.40
Calamus bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .28 - .35
white dms lb 29 —
Cananga, native, cns. lb. 8.50 - 8.75
rectified, cns lb.10.00 -13.00
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.38.00 -40.50
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2850- —
l.c.l. lb. .2950- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3010- —
l.c.l. lb. .3110- —
tanks lb. .2810- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2860- —
l.c.l. lb. .2960- —
tanks lb. .2650- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3375- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3575- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
l.c.l. lb. .2600- —
tanks lb. .2300- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2325- —
l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
tanks lb. .2450- —
refined, deod., dms., c.l. lb. .2950- —
l.c.l. lb. .3050- —
imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .21½- .21¾
sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15¼- .15½
75%, dms., works lb. .20 - .20¼
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots. lb.15.00 - —
Chamomile blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.225.00 - —
Chenopodium, NF, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots lb.36.00 -70.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP cns dms (Cassia) lb 10.25 -10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .87 - .90
Java, cns lb 1.95 —
Java-type, cns lb 1.50 - —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.65 - 2.85
leaf crude dms lb 1.20 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .12¼- —
Pac. coast lb. .11⅛- —
refd. Cochin type dms. tax incl. lb. .19¼- .19¼
deodorized, tax incl., dms lb. .22¼- .23¼
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .11⅛- .11⅝
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.45 1.55
Copaiba, cns lb 1.75 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots. lb.10.50 - —
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .14½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
refd., salad, dms. lb. .2016- .2025
tanks lb. .1816- —
Costus, bots oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13⅜- —
Valley lb. .13⅜- —
Texas, Lubbock lb. .13¾- —
Waco lb. .14 - —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05⅛- —
refd., salad, dms lb. .19½- .20
tanks lb. .17½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.10 - 4.25
Cumin, bots. cns lb 4.75 5.00
Cypress, bots lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 2.80 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb 3.25 - 4.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rect., 70-80% dms. lb. .62 - —
80-90% dms. lb .72 - —
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.25 - —
Fir, Canada, cns lb 4.75 - —
Fish, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1450- .1500
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1680- .1730
light-pressed, dms lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver, crude for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. 14 —
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 4.25 - 5.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.13.50 -14.50
Bourbon, cns lb.15.00 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots. lb.24.00 - —
Grapefruit, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Grease, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .16¾- .18¾
extra winter strained dms. c.l. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., lb. .19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .20¾- .22¾
Guaiacwood, cns. lb 1.60 - —
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, bots. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
lb 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots. lb 3.60 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar)
Wood, tech., cns. lb .38 .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms. cns lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin dms. cns lb. 2.55 2.95
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 5.50 - —
38-40% ester, cns. lb. 7.50 - —
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 9.00 - —
spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.60 - —
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Messina cns lb 5.75 —
terpeneless bots lb.30.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.65 - —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
West Indian, cns lb. 5.00 - —
expressed West Indian, cns lb 6.00 8.00
terpeneless, bots lb.30.00 -85.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns. lb. 4.65 - 5.00

A NEW Member of An OLD Family of Fine Citrus Products . . .

M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL
U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL, *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label . . . *in first grade only* . . . joins the family of fine M.C.P. Brand citrus products — pectins, juices, concentrates, etc. — which have long made the M.C.P. label a symbol of highest quality and dependability.

Produced and Packed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Oil, linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1650- —
l.c.l. lb. .1750- .1800
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1320- —
New York lb. .1460- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1490- .1500
Boiled linseed oil 000c per lb higher
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 14.00 - —
Mandarin (see Oil tangerine)
Menhaden crude tanks works, Atlantic & Gulf lb. .09½ Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil white mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard seed, nat dms lb. .17½ Nom.
syn., bots lb. 1.60 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms lb 29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb 28 - .31
Neroli, NF, French bots lb 575 00 —
Nutmeg, USP, dist East Indian cns., dms lb. 15.00 - —
West Indian, cns dms lb. 14.50 - —
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .55 - —
Oiticica, liq., dms lb. .17½- .17¾
tanks lb. .16 - .16¼
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .18½- .19
Olibanum, bots lb 5.50 7.65
extra fine, bots lb 8.00 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid gal. 3.50 - 3.60
Orange, sweet, dist., cns., dms lb. .45 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms lb. .75 - —
Florida, cns., dms lb. .55 - —
Messina, cns lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless bots lb 65 00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb 2.00 —
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .15½- .16½
Palmarosa, cns lb. 6.75 - —
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refy gal .14 - —
Patchouli, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .15½- —
refd., dms lb. .21¼- .21½
tanks lb. .19¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP imported, cns. lb 2.75 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms lb. 4.75 - 6.50
redist., USP, dms lb. 5.25 - 6.75
Persic, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)
Petitgrain South American cns. dms. 3.00 - —
Pimento, berry, NF, dms lb. 5.50 - —
leaf, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.55
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .12¼- —
ex whse. b. .14¼- —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse. N.Y.C lb. .176 - —
dlvd. lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .18¾- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif. dms., t.c.l lb. .18 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E lb .15 - .15½
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 70.00 - —
Rosemary, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. .70 - 1.00
tech., cns dms lb .50 .70
Rue, bots lb. 2.00 2.50
Safflower, dms., N. Y. lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis lb .1585- —
Sage, clary bots lb. 18.75 -19.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.75 - —
Spanish cns lb 1 20 1.45
Sandalwood, cns. lb. 17.00 - —
Sardine crude tanks, Pac coast lb. .08½- .08¾
Sassafras, artif., dms lb. .50 - .62
nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns lb 2.75 - —
Savory, cns lb 4.25 - —
Sesame, USP, dms lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .44 - —
tanks, works gal. .23 —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. lb. No stocks.
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .14 - —
foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
refd., alkali, dms lb. .1858- .1873
tanks lb. .1658- —
clarified, dms lb. .1808- .1823
tanks lb. .1608- —
salad, dms lb. .1888- .19⅛
tanks lb. .1688- —
Spearmint, dms lb. 4.25 - —
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1675- .1725
tanks lb. .1500- —
nat. winter, 45°, dms lb. .1575- .1625
tanks lb. .1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.30 2.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06½- —
refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine, Floridian, dms lb. 2.00 3.80
Tansy, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (see T's).
Pine, coml, dms., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
whse lb. .0745- —
tanks works lb. .046 - —
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South gal 1.03 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. 1.15 - —
refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works, gal. .92 - —
ex-whse, N.Y.C. gal. 1.02 - —
Theobromine (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red., cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 1.75
white, cns. lb. 1.70 - 2.00
tech., white, cns lb .40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½- .25
tanks, N. Y. lb. .22½- .22¾
domestic mills lb. .23 Nom.
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb. .28 - .45
Veviter, Bourbon, cns lb. 11.75 -11.90
Haitian, cns. lb. 9.25 -10.00
Java cns lb. 18.50 -20.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 11.25 - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y gal. .53 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —

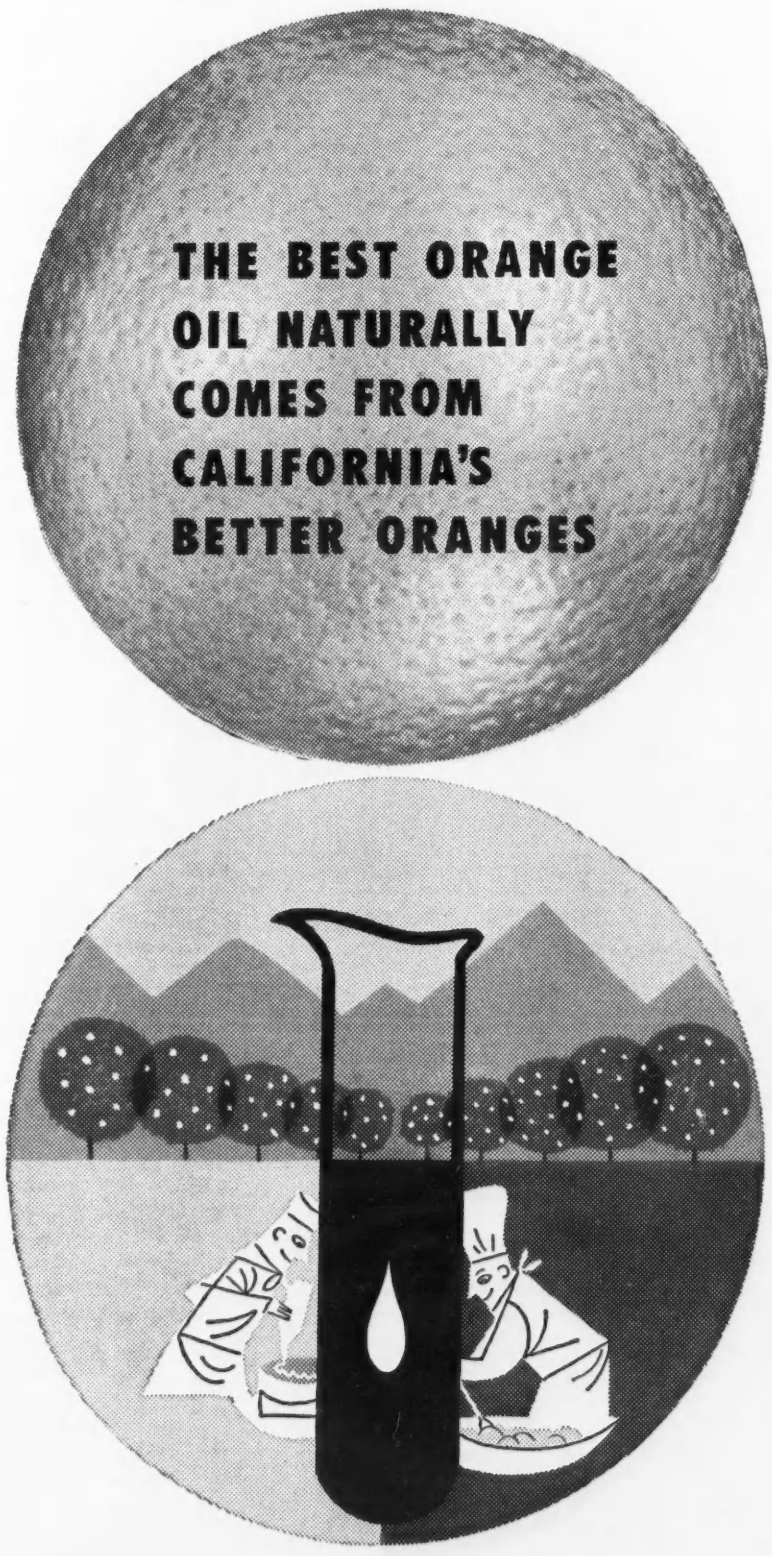
Oil, white mineral, USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - —
200-210 vs., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .79 - —
345-355 vis. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .78½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .84½- —
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns lb. 4.50 - 7.50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil, chenopolium, NF).
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.50 - —
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 14.00 -16.00
extra, bots lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, dms lb. .15 - .15½
Opium, USP, cns oz. 19.20 19 45
gran., USP, cns oz. 21.65 21 90
powd. USP cns oz. 21.65 21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade bbls., frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.80 - —
deep shade, bbls lb. 2.00 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.78 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Orange, dinitroaniline toner, CP lb. 1.50 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., t.c.l., works lb 2235- —
Molybdated, bbls lb. .48 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. 14 .16
sweet, bls lb. 16 .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bx lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls. lb 35 .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 45 - —
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine)
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline)
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol)
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene)
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline)
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol)
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene)
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol)
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)

Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine)
Osage orange cryst. No 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .40 —
extract, liq. No 1 bbls., l.c.l., lb. 19 —
Ouabain USP bots gram 3.00 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate cns. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4 75 5.00
smaller lots works lb. 4.92 5.17

P

Papain USP, African, bots lb 3.50 4.00
Ceylon lb 3.00 3.50
Papaverine, nat or syn hydrochloride USP cns., 25-oz to 100-oz. lots oz 5.00 —
smaller lots oz 5.05 5 20
Sulfate cns oz 7 10 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs lb 26 —
Spanish, bgs lb. 60 —
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .35 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol)
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine)
Parachloro ortho nitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitro-Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline)
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol)
Paracresol (see p-Cresol)
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).



OIL OF ORANGE, U.S.P.

Flavor is the most important factor in your finished product. Better *orange* flavor naturally comes from *better oranges*, and all tests prove California oranges are richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents.

Wherever you use Oil of Orange, be sure your supplier provides Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange. No other oil of orange has the world-wide reputation of Exchange Brand, produced by the people who know citrus best—the Sunkist Growers of California.

Flavor is one of your least expensive ingredients. Doesn't it seem foolish to settle for cheaper, inferior orange oil when flavor is so important yet costs so little? Ask your supplier for Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, with its consistent year-after-year quality and its richer orange flavor.

Exchange

Sunkist Growers

Products Department • Ontario, California

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St.
New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave.
New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc.
161 Avenue of the Americas
New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Paraffin—p-Phenylenediamine

Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM

Paraformaldehyde, 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼- .14¼
powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP, X, fib dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —

Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)

Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld lb. .50 .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 —

Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).

Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 .47
t.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48

Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .25 - —
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton 51.50 - —
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. lb 1.35 —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 —

Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800

Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .30

Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —

Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, indust., tanks., Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs. lb. .28½- —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs. lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .34 - —
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt lb. .56 - .57
Nigerian, bgs lb. .42 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
white, bgs lb. .33 - .36

Peppermint leaves, USP dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls lb. .85 - —

Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.50

Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04¼- —
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¾- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05¼- —
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅜- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10⅛- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅜- —
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08⅜- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10⅝- —
tanks, refy lb. .06⅛- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅛- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .04¼- —

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles, gal. .174 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 - —

Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
East coast, N.J., N.Y. gal. .18 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —

odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, cal. gal. .25 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark, dlvd gal. .3328- —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .34½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .37½- —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .38½- —

Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .18 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —

High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

VM&P, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .18 - —
East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon Boston gal. .21½- —
gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —

Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F b.r. 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C, m.p.a., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F., b.r., 29°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F., b.r. 31°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F., b.r., 13.5°C., m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348° b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .25 - —
320°-360°F., b.r., 10°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F., 37°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —

Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .19 - —

Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .16 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —

Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¼
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17

50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —

o-Phenetidine, dms., t.l., frt. alld, E lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.03 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .17¾- .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .19¼- .19⅛
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- .20⅛
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls. dms. 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.17 - 1.22
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs. same basis. lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 200-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.45 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld, lb. 85 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —

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Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.76¼	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.25	1.60
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, comi. kgs. works	lb.	1.75	—
purif., bots., works	lb	5.17	—
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb lots, dlvd E	lb	1.80	—
smaller lots, dlvd E	lb.	2.10	—
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	4.15	4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l. works	lb.	.42	.44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.41½	—
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works	lb	6.40	—
C.P., bots., works	lb.	17.75	—
tech., fib drums, works	lb.	10.45	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)			
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	48.00	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed dried unground, bulk, c.l. mines, 68-66% b.p.l., bulk, c.l. mines	long-ton.	5.115	—
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.515	—
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.165	—
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis	long-ton.	7.165	—
77-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	7.165	—
The Florida prices above are based on fuel oil at $2.82 per bbl. and labor at $1.43. Recent oil advance currently absorbed.			
Phosphorus amorph. red dms., t.l., works	lb.	.48	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.49	.50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20½
t.c.l. works, frt equald.	lb.	.21½	—
tanks works, frt equald.	lb.	.19	—
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12¼	—
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.12½	—
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1393	.1450
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1693	.1750
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39	.40
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.15	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.63	—
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	3.00	—
NF	lb.	3.20	—
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	.43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415	.422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.33	—
g-Picoline, 98% dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	4.75	5.25
Nitrate, USP, bots, vials	oz.	4.65	4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs	lb.	.72	—
Mexican, bgs	lb.	.36	—
Pink root, bls	lb.	2.50	—
Piperazine, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	3.00	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	3.05	—
Hexahydrate, French Codex, bots.	kilo.	8.00	8.50
Piperidine dist., dms., frt. equald	lb.	2.60	2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms, dlvd E	lb	4.50	5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.70	4.25
Pitch, coaltar, bulk, aluminum, works	ton.	40.00	42.00
carbon and industrial, works.	ton.	40.00	—
core, works	ton.	36.50	—
fiber, works	ton.	44.00	—
roofing, 140-155°F., Fed. Spec. RP-381, Type I, tanks, works	ton.	39.00	—
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works	lb.	.03	.03½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾	—
Linseed, dms	lb.	.06	.06¾
Marine, dms	lb.	.04¼	.05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).			
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.05	.05½
Tall, dms., c.l., works	ton.	50.00	70.00
tanks, works	ton.	30.00	40.00
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	96.00	101.00
Pleurisy root, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb.	15.60	16.10
Poke root, bls	lb.	.19	.22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units.		.52	—
25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units.		.54	—
1-25 billion units, 1,000,000 units.		.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.41	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.41	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.24	—
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.28	—
Iranian, bgs	lb.	.14½	.15
Polish, bgs	lb.	.27½	—
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.24	—
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.20	—
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.23	—
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	5.03	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs	3.70	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.70	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75	—
Potassium acetate, NF, dms	lb.	.31	.36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	—
powd. dms	lb.	.24	—
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.18	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ½c. higher.			
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bols. 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.40½	—
dms., c.l.	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots	lb.	.41	.43
imp., kgs	lb.	.32	.35
Bromate, dms. 1,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.50	—
25-200-lb. to	lb.	.52	.63
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.39	.40
Carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.20	—
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	9.00	—
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.05	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65	—
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11¼	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.11½	.12½
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.12	.13
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms.	lb.	.36	—
Chloride, agricultural, (see Potassium muriate),			
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	29.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.50	—
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.50	—
USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.21	.23
gran., dms	lb.	.15	.17
powd., dms	lb.	.24	.26
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.50	.50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.43	—
powd., dms	lb.	.40¼	.41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.45	—
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.455	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.465	—
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).			
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	.50	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.65	—
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.23	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23½	—
Fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.37	.38
Gluconate, dms	lb.	1.62	—
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10	2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).			
USP pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.33½	.38
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.38	—
Iodide, dms	lb	1.90	1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works	unit-ton.	.17	.1765
Metabisulfite, gran., dms.	lb.	.20	.21
powd., dms	lb.	.25	—
Muriate, standard and granular, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price	unit-ton.	.36	—
July forward	unit-ton.	.38	—
granular, 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, base price	ton.	26.25	—
July forward	ton.	27.45	—
Nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	16.50	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	17.50	-18.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	9.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.50	-11.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	10.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.50	-12.00
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.30	.31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	191.50	—
dms., ton lots, ex whse	ton.	302.00	—
smaller lots, ex whse	ton.	307.00	—
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher			
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	.20
Permanganate, comi., kgs., works.	lb.	.26	.29
USP, dms., works	lb.	.29¼	.31
Persulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	.21
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works	lb.	.15½	.18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).			
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).			
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	17.00	-17.30
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.80	—
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.80	—
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more works	100-lbs.	6.55	6.93
tanks, works	100-lbs.	5.45	—
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	7.25	7.63
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.15	—
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45	—
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more works	100 lbs.	7.20	7.60
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.10	—
Silicofluoride, bgs., works	lb.	.09½	.10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb higher			
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E	lb.	.776	.848

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Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 • —
July forward unit-ton. .67 • —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 • .33
gran., dms lb. .18½- —
powd., dms lb. .16 • .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works. lb. .84 • .94
tech., dms., works lb. .77 • .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Toluene sulfonate dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .42 • —
l.c.l. works lb. .46 • —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO base price ton.13.45 • —
July forward ton.14.00 • —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l lb. .42½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 • —
smaller lots lb. .45½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .30 .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 • —
Acetate, bots. gram. .40 • —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 • —
100-500-lb. lots lb 2.95 3.15
Progesterone USP bots., 100 gram lots gram .50
Acetate bots. gram .70 • —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 • —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .093 • —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¾- —
Gallate dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .0845- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks same basis lb .07 —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c higher dlvd. on same basis.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 • —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 • —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 • —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .16½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .28 • .30
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 • —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 • —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 • —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton.58.00 • —
fine, bgs ton. No Prices
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 • .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 • —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works lb. .65 • —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 • 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 • —
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 • —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 • —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .37½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works, long-ton. 5.00 • 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms lb. 3.50 • —
Pyroxylin scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 • —
black, dms., works lb. .12 • —
mixed, mottled dms. works. lb. .13 • —
shavings, amber, cs., works. lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 • —
dense opaque dms. works. lb. .12 • .15
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 • —
colors, dms., works lb. .16 • —
USP bots lb. 9.50 • —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 • —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin bgs., works. lb. .16½- .17
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .08¼- .08½
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .107429 —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .098035 —
Quercitron extract cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 • —
liq., No. 1, bbls l.c.l lb. .19 • —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .73 • .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 • —
Bisulfate, USP cns. 100-oz lots. oz. .37½- —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .35 • .47½
Sulfate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .29 • .35
Quinoline dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld, 100% basis lb .88 • —
powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 • —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 • —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb. 1.75 • —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 • —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.70 • —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 • —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.70 • —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 • —
light shade bbls. same basis. lb. 4.00 • —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 • —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 • —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 • —
orange red, bbls. same basis. lb. 1.81 • —
Selenide lithopone, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.77 • —
dark, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.90 • —
red shade, dark, bbls., same basis lb. 3.44 • —
light, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.24 • 2.33
medium, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.99 • —
medium light, bbls., same basis lb. 2.49 • —
Mercury lithopone, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 • —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.95 • —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.25 • —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 • —
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.75 • —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 73-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
Lake C toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.20 • —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .93 • —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 • —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.80 • —
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works. lb. 5.77 • —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works lb. 3.50 • —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 • —
Para toner, bbls lb. 1.15 • —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.30 • —
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.80 • —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.60 • —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 • —
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 • —
light shades, kgs. works lb. 1.70 • —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 • —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 • .32
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 • —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 • —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red saunders, NF, powd. bbls lb. .35 • .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 3.00 • —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, dms., works lb. 2.75 • —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 • —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 • 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 32.00 -36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 • —
powd., bbls lb. .38 • —
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 65.00 • —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 • —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 125.00 • —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Pitch, coaltar, roofing)
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).

D
PROGRESS THROUGH CHEMISTRY
Davison...leader in Silica Gel
Davison pioneered in the development of the first commercially useful silica gel more than three decades ago, and for years has been America's leading producer. Silica gel, with its porous amorphous physical structure providing a surface area of 90,000 square feet per cubic inch, is a unique compound of continuing importance and increasing application. Silica gel's most important properties are its ability to condense and retain condensable gases in the porous structure and its regenerable nature through the application of heat or other elutriation methods. A wide variety of particle sizes, densities and adsorptive capacities are available, each having been developed to meet specific application demands. Investigate Davison Silica Gel, now.
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Davison Silica Gel for the dehydration of air and gas.
Syloid® 308 . . . lacquer flatting agent.
Syloid® AL-1 . . . prevents gas build-up in metallic paint.
Protek-Sorb® 121 . . . for Method II dehydrated packaging.
Syloid® 162 . . . alkyd-urea varnish flatting agent.
Syloid® 244 . . . superior flatting agent in clear alkyd finishes and oleoresinous varnish.

Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 • —
resin. 25-45%. fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 • —
Rottenstone, bgs. 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03¾- —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots, kilo.17.00 • —
5 kilo lots.....kilo.17.50 • —
1 kilo.....kilo.18.50 • —
Ryania, 100% powd. bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 • —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .24 • —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.... lb. .49 • .49½
activated ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 • .32
Saccharin USP cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 • —
smaller lots lb. 1 70 • 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 • —
smaller lots lb 1.75 • 1.95
Calcium fib dms 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.50 • —
Saffron Spanish USP, tins lb.45 00 • —
Safrol, dms lb. .90 • 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs.....lb. .11 • —
Dalmatian bgs.....lb. .44 • —
Italian.....lb. .26 Nom.
Sago flour, raw, bgs.....lb. .07 • .07¼
refd. bgs.....lb .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 1.25 • —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb 1.15 • —
Powdered salol 25c higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. .100 lbs. 1.04 • —
table vacuum common fine, paper bgs., c.l. .100 lbs. 1.29 • —
Saltcake dom bulk works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton.28.00 • —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, East Indies chips bgs. .65 • .66
powd., fib dms lb .75 • .76
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb .93 • —
powd. bgs. frt alld 100% basis. lb .95 • —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP bots oz.13.50 -16.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls. 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb .31 .32
Selenium powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb.12.00 • —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.90 • 3.00
Senna leaves, Alex. whole and half, bls lb. .19 • —
siftings lb. .17 • —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 • .18
No 2, bls.....lb. .13 • .15
No. 3, bls.....lb. .11 • .13
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 • —
pods bls.....lb 14 • —
Serpentaria, root, bls.....lb. 7.50 • —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .22½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 • —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs.lb. .25 • —
nat., bgs lb. .16½- —
Salvadorian, natural, bgs.... lb. .21½- —
Indian, natural, bgs lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 2,500-lb. lots..lb. .52 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .53 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .54 • —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .62 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .63 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .64 • —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots..lb. .41 • .42
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg lots.....lb. .40 • .41
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .38 • .39
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil shingle stain)
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 • —
l.c.l., works, exwhse ton.43.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works .... ton.20.00 • —
l.c.l., works .... ton.25 00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton.20.00 • —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 • .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 • —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs....Troy oz. .91¾- —
Cyanide fib dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .87 • —
1,000-oz. lots..... oz. .87¾- —
500-oz. lots..... oz. .87½- —
100-oz. lots..... oz. .87¾- —
Nitrate, CP cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .62½- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .63½- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .64½- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .64⅝- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 1.13 • —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots. oz. 1.10 • —
Soapbark, whole, bls..... lb. .38 • .40
crushed, bls., bbls..... lb. .45 • —
powd., bbls..... lb. .45 • —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 • —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.00 • 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 • —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 • —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.95 • 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 • —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 • —
liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis .100 lbs. 2.90 • —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.00
73%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 3.00 • —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 • 3.10
76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.30 • —
Sal. conc., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.50 • —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 • —
Sodium acetate, anhyd. ogs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .13 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 • —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 • —
smaller lots..... lb. 2.45 • 2.55
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 • —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .29¼- —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .13¾- .14½
Arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 • .14½
soln., dms., works.....gal. .59 • .67

Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots..kilo.12.00 • —
10-kilo lots..... kilo.12.35 • —
5-kilo lots..... kilo.12.75 • —
1-kilo lots..... kilo.13.00 • —
bots., 500-gram lots..... kilo.13.50 • —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more lb. .39 • —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 • —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.85 • —
powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.45 • —
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .13½- .14¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .1990- —
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 3 60
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... 100 lbs 3.50 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.40 • —
soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 • —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.05 • —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works....lb. .40 • —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated, (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 • —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .09½- .10½

Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt), USP, gran., dms.....lb. .08 • —
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .58 • —
20-ton lots or more, works. lb. .66 • —
smaller lots, works.... lb. .70 • .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .27 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 • —
Chromate, anhyd., fiber dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same oasis..... lb. .15¼- .16½
tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1065- .1190
Citrate, anhyd., dms..... lb. .62 • —
NF VIII, gran., dms..... lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms..... lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .85 • 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l or 20,000-lb. lots. lb. .193 • —
over 1,000-lb. lots..... lb. .203 • —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .213 • —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works..lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works....lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¾- —

Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots. .lb. .14 • —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1430- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms .... lb. 5.50 • —
Gluconate, refd., dms. ..... lb. .80 .83
tech. dms ..... lb 35 —
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. 1.80 • 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 • —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .24½ • —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .25½- .28
technical (see Soda Caustic)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 • —
Hyposulfite, anhyd. tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 • —
l.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 7.65 • —
photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.05 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8 45 • —
Hexahydrate, pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 • —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.55 • —
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.75 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 • —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.55 • —

Helpful answers to CAUSTIC QUESTIONS

As a leading producer of Caustic Soda, Columbia-Southern is asked many questions every month about this versatile, widely-used alkali. While the answers probably are not completely new to every Caustic Soda user, they do re-emphasize certain basic points that shouldn't be forgotten. We hope that you will find this series interesting and helpfully informative.

What is the necessary raw material for Caustic Soda?

Plentiful supplies of brine are required for the electrolytic production of Caustic Soda. This process also liberates Chlorine as a co-product. An electric current is passed through a sodium chloride brine solution contained in specially-designed cells. A 10-12% Caustic Soda solution forms at the cell's cathode. This low concentration liquor is evaporated to yield the various concentrations desired.

Is Caustic Soda an element?

No. Caustic Soda is a compound of sodium, hydrogen, and oxygen. It is known chemically as sodium hydroxide, and is commonly called lye.

How much liquid Caustic is now produced?

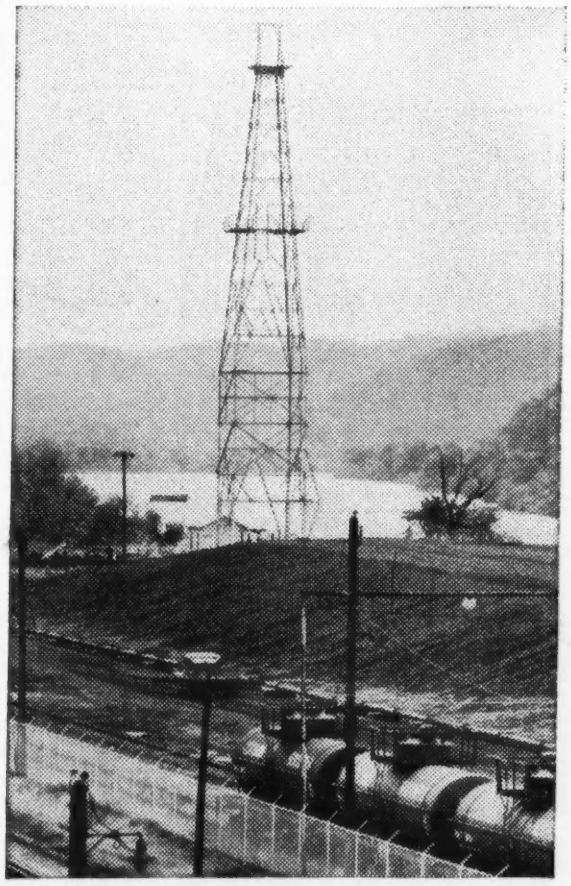
Latest six-month figures for the January-July 1956 period set the production of liquid Caustic at 2,169,368 short tons for electrolytically manufactured, 260,899 short tons for lime-soda process.

What type of pumps are recommended for the transfer of Caustic liquor from tank cars to storage, and from storage to the point of use?

Centrifugal pumps do the job best. All-iron construction with no brass or bronze fittings is generally preferred. For high temperature use, nickel or nickel alloy pumps will give longer service and the liquor will show less metallic contamination.

Who currently uses the most Caustic?

The chemical processing industry itself is by far the largest group user of Caustic, consuming roughly 25% of all production. Rayon and film producers rank second, followed by such large volume consumers as the petroleum refining, pulp and paper, cleaners, soap, textile, metals, vegetable oils, and rubber industries.



SOME OF THE WORLD'S DEEPEST BRINE WELLS, operated by Columbia-Southern to supply the New Martinsville, W.Va., Caustic Soda-Chlorine plant, draw salt brine from depths of a mile and a quarter.

How much water is required to dilute a tank car of 73% Caustic solution to a more easily stored 50% concentration?

About 6,100 gallons of dilution water are needed to bring an 8,000 gallon tank car of 73% down to 50% strength; 7,650 gallons of water to dilute each 10,000 gallon car.

How can each user determine the most economical grade and form of Caustic to buy?

Much, of course, depends upon the user's end product and processing requirements. Solid, standard flake, 50% and 73% solution, all have certain advantages. Processing advances, transportation developments and freight rate changes, however, dictate a periodic review of your purchasing. Columbia-Southern will be happy to look for economies you might well realize . . . at no obligation to you. Call, write or wire our Pittsburgh address for the prompt services of experienced Caustic Soda specialists.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
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IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

Sodium Iodide—Spruce Extract

Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - —
Lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- .20¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.87.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.143.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.148.00 - —
tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works ton.204.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.242.50 - —
smaller lots, exwhse ton.247.50 - —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
fused, 14,000-lb. lots, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.15 8.10
dms., c.l 100 lbs 6.20 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.65 8.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 7.25

Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .96
cryst., dms. works, frt. alld lb. .73 - .74
Monoglutamate (see Monosodium Glutamate).
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb 70 - —
Nitrate, crude dom. bgs., c.l., works ton 47 00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43 50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l. Atl Gulf, Pac., whse ton.49.50 - —
bulk, c.l. same basis ton.46 00 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.50 - —
Orthosilicate conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 7 65
hydrated, flake bbls, c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.65 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7 60 7.90
Oxalate, 88% bgs., works 100 lbs.10.85 —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate)
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb .26 —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .27½ .34
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ .34

Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis, works, lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .20½- .21
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 8.65
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP dried powd bgs., dms., works lb. .19 .20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.70 —
l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 9 10 9 70
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 9.05 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 4.40 —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 4.80 5.40
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lb.10.85 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.60 -11.85

Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 .39
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.92½ 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .74 - .76
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 - 4.60
zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 - 4.90
zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 5 60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va. Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98° Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D. Okla., S. D. Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz. Colo. Idaho. Mont. Nev. N. M., Utah. Wyo. and El Paso Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dm., c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be, turbid 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 3.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs. c.l. works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c per lb higher
Stannate, dms. works, frt alld. E lb. .633 - .692
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sulfanilate, bbls. works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech. anhyd. bgs. c.l., dlvd. E ton.52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb .17½- .18
gran., fib dms lb .17½- .18
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
liq. 40-44% tanks, works, 100% basis ton.120.00 - —
Sulfide, flake dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
fused bbls. c.l. works E., frt. equald lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06 - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs. c.l. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax)
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech. anhyd. dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lots works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .13½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. frt. adjusted. E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½- —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½ 8.87¼
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.40 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9 80 -10.20
Tungstate, tech. kgs. dlvd. E lb 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton.47.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 066 -
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .80 .90
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls lb. 75 —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —

PUT IT RIGHT WHERE YOU WANT IT
and make it stick

pH
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

How strong a cleaner do you need?
Mild — Medium — Heavy Duty?
You can peg the pH exactly where you want it with . . .

Cowles
DRYMET
Anhydrous Sodium Metasilicate

Cowles Drymet blends easily with caustic soda, carbonates, phosphates, soaps, synthetics. Drymet gives you better detergency—more thorough soil dispersion—more complete emulsifying.

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Cleveland 3, Ohio

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Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY
CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Squill, white, bls ..... lb. .18 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread edible, bls ... lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works .. lb. .79 - .80
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E ..... lb. 1.06 - 1.07
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works .. lb. .915 - 1.409
hydrous, cryst., dms., works. lb. .80 - .81
Sulfate, dms., works ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.07
Starch, corn pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. ... 100 lbs. 7.44 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.59 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher
Potato, dom, Idaho bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .06¼ - —
ex whse, N. Y. ..... lb. .08¼ - .09¼
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .15½ - .16
Wheat, bgs ..... lb. .08½ - .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs ... lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb .13 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride bulk, gram lb. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, dms., 150-lb. fib. dms. lb. .84 - —
Carbonate, pure, dms. 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works ... lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .46 - —
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF dms ..... lb. 1.78 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots. ... oz. 25.00 -25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP cs ... lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½% dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .23½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20½ - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99% dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .16 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots ... lb. 1.45 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0885- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sulfabenzamide, dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium dms ..... lb 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms ..... lb 4.00 - 4.20
USP, same basis ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sodium fib dms ..... lb 5.00 - 5.20
USP, same basis ..... lb. 5.20 - 5.40
Sulfadiazine USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powd. dms ... lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms. lb. 11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine USP dms lb 2.50 —
Sulfamerazine USP, microcrystals. lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms ... lb 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd. dms ... lb. 1.39 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine NF powd. bots. tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, NF, microcrystals, dms lb 2.83 - 3.00
powd. dms ... lb 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF, dms ... lb. 2.73 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines. long-ton. 26.50 - —
export f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports. long-ton. 28.00 - —
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port. long-ton. 28.00 - —
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
bbls., mines ... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines ... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
rolls, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
salt block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg. bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
refd., bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls. mines ... 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .04¾ - —
tanks same basis ... lb. .03¾ - —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald. lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks works ... lb. .045 - —
refrigeration 150-lb. cyls. dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Monochloride 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .04¾ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .03¾ - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton. 130.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton. 130.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto. unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple 48% or more a.p.a. pulv., bulk c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T dms. c.l. works frt. equald. lb 1.18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb 1.25 - —
Isopropyl ester dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb 1.24 - —
l.c.l. works ... lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dom. ord. Calif. grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.00 -39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs. c.l., works ton. 19 40 - —
l.c.l., works ... ton. 37 00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ... ton. 28.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... ton. 31 00 -36.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31 00 - —
l.c.l., works ... ton. 34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton. 38.00 - —
Imp., Canadian grd. bgs., c.l., mines ton. 80.00 85 00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd ... lb. .13½ - .14
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾ - —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09¼ - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .06⅞ - —
prime, tanks, dlvd ... lb. .07½ - —
special tanks, dlvd ... lb. .07⅛ - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08⅝ - .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .09¾ - .10⅛
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia bulk ... unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago, bulk ... unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Tapioca flour Brazilian bgs. ex whse lb. .12 - .13½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
t.c.l., same basis ... gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis ... gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
t.c.l. same basis ... gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis ... gal. .46 - —
50-53% dms., c.l. same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
t.c.l. same basis ... gal. .73½ - 74½
tanks, same basis ... gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate)
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l. works ... lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works ... lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¾ - —
extra, dms ... lb. .41 .60
prime, dms ... lb. .30 .45
Terpinyl acetate extra cns. dms. lb. .60 .75
prime, dms ... lb .55 .70
Propionate dms ... lb- 1.75 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone USP 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Propionate USP 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works ... lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms., works ... lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .61½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ... lb. .62½ - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ... lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works ... lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l. or t.l.t., works ... lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal dlvd ... lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate 99% bots dlvd ... lb 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms ... lb. 4.50 - —
And sodium acetate USP, fib dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Sodio-Salyicylate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd. or USP., 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular fib dms kilo. 60.00 - —
ampule grade, fib dms kilo. 62.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP fib dms kilo. 62.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide dms. ton lots ... lb. .72 - —
less ton lots ... lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiourea, tech., bgs. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo. 450.00 500.00
Thymol, fib. dms ... lb. 2.50 2.75
Iodide, NF, dms ... lb. 7.50 —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Metal (Straits) ... lb. .99⅞ - —
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .26½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .24½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .24½ - —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton. 137.50 - —
5-ton lots ... ton. 142.50 - —
ton lots ... ton. 147.50 - —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .28½ - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns. works ... lb. 7.95 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .09¾ - —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. ... lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. ... lb. .09½ - —
Tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .27½ - .29
tanks, works ... lb. .20 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots ... kilo. 134.20 —
Acetate, bots ... kilo. 122.00 —
25% dry, powd., bots ... kilo. 30.50 -32.00
Acid succinate ... kilo. 165.00 —
o-Tolidine, base, paste kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 —
Tolu balsam, cns ... lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .80 - —
tanks same basis ... lb. .76 - —
o-Toluidine, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine flake dms. frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld ... lb. .60 .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ... gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist ... gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist ... gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist ... gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah ... gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa ... gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ... gal. .32 - —
Lone Star, Tex ... gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio ... gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio ... gal. .33½ - —
Minnequa, Colo ... gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist ... gal. .32 - —
Pittsburgh dist ... gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ... gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ... gal. .32 - —
Petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J ... gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. ... gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. ... gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich ... gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex ... gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ... gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I ... gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill ... gal. .34 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine cryst. fib. dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .97 - —
t.c.l. frt alld ... lb. 1.00 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis ... lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura cks. ... lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs ... lb. 1.35 —
Totaquine 100-oz lots, cns ... oz. .42 —
Toxaphene, dms. c.l. t.l. works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works ... lb. .28 - —
Triacetin, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms. c.l. frt alld E of Denver lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l. frt alld E of Denver. lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms. c.l., works lb. .52½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .53½ - —
tanks same basis ... lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l. works lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l. frt alld E ... lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld E. ... lb. .13 - —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms. c.l. or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E. ... lb. .14½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ... lb. .11¼ - —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms. c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .14¼ - .16¼
tanks, works ... lb. .11½ - .12½
Tricholine citrate 85% soln., ret. chys. works frt adjusted lb. 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .32½ - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .35½ - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .32½ - —
Triethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .23 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd E lb. .49 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .46½ - —
Triethyl citrate, refd, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .45¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .46¾ - —
tanks frt alld E of Denver. lb. .43¾ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l. dlvd ... lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., E ... lb. .22 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. ... lb. .52½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. ... lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., works frt equald, 100% basis lb. .42½ - —
tanks works frt equald, 100% basis lb .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol bgs. t.c.l. works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls. c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls., works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .18½ - —
Tripropylene glycol dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½ - —
t.c.l. frt. alld E ... lb. .21½ - —
Tripopylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots ... grams. .55 - .58
dl-Tryptophane, fib ctns., works. kilo. 165.00 —
Tungsten metal powd. 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.20 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root)
Urea, 46% N. indust., bgs., c.l., t.l. dlvd. E ton. 120.00 - —
t.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse ton. 140.00 - —
45% N agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton. 126.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 124.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms ... lb 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls ... lb. 12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs ... lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. ... lb .27 —
dl-Valine, dms., works ... lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 86.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs. ex dock ton. 64.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., exdock, duty extra lb. .09¾ - —
Vanadium pentoxide tech., dms., works lb 1 28 1 33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins ... lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Mexican, cuts, tins ... lb. 7.50 - 7.75
whole, tins ... lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Tahiti cs lb 7.00 —
Vanillin ex eugenol tins 25-lb lots lb 6.50 6 75
smaller lots lb 6 90 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb lots lb 2 75 —
smaller lots lb 2 80 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer 55-gal dms. c.l., works lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .20 - —
tankcars, works ... lb. .16½ - —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., works lb. .17½ - —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Chloride monomer tanks works lb .11 12
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c. hospitals ... bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c ... bot 1.56 - —
tech. dms. c.l. works ... lb .26 - —
l.c.l. works ... lb .28 - —
tanks works ... lb. .25 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., works. lb. .30 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works ... lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made
Propionate monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
t.c.l. same basis ... lb .50 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .47 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
2-Vinylpyridine 10 dms to tanks, works lb 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms. works ... lb 1.50 - —
tanks, works ... lh 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ... lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt alld ... lb. .16 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½ .04¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼ - —
dry 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies
liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast)
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram. 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 165.00 - —
C (see Acid ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2 dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ)
G (see Riboflavin)
H (see Biotin)
K Active (see Menadione)
K_1 25 gram bots gram 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb 2.25 - —
dlvd lb 1.95 - —
25-49-lb lots N. Y. or Chicago. lb 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns. N. Y. or Chicago lb 2.15 —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton. 95.00 -96.00
merchantable, bls., ex dock ton. 91.00 -92.00
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .08¼ - .08¼
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .0915- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .0930- —
Warfarin 0.5% dms. 50-lb lots. dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline) lb 45 47
Bayberry bgs ... lb. .68 Nom.
Bees, crude, African, bgs ... lb. .70 Nom.
Brazilian, bgs ... lb. .68 Nom.
Central American, bgs ... lb. .68 Nom.
Chilean, bgs ... lb. .70 Nom.
refd. USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .80 82
slabs, 100-lb ctns lb. 79 81
yellow, bricks, 100-lbs. ctns. lb. 71 73
slabs, 100-lb ctns ... lb 70 72
Candelilla, crude, bgs ... lb. .65 - .69
refd., bgs ... lb. .68 - .72
Powdered candelilla: 20 to 100 mesh, 7c higher.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lots lb. .65 Nom.
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude bgs., ton lots lb. .64 - .66
refd. pure bgs ton lots lb. .73 - .74
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .66 - .67
Parnahyba crude bgs. ton lots lb. .66 - .67
refd. pure bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .76
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.35 - 1.36
Parnahyba bgs. ton lots lb. 1.37 - 1.38
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

—Continued on page 63

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Explorations in Foreign Trade

The view expressed in some comments on business several weeks ago that business leaders, while seeing less rosiness in the general picture, were still quite optimistic about foreign trade is now being variously reflected. An instance of particular interest and importance in that connection is the program announced by the Department of State for explorations in the removal of restrictions throughout the world on imports from what are called "dollar areas." The program contemplates talks with some twenty nations in Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America. The first talks will be held in June with nine nations of western Europe. The others will be covered in consultations in October.

The government's program is an outcome of discussions at a recent meeting of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. The objectives can be expected to have a large measure of reciprocity. One of the preliminary agreements is reported to be that the United States will not lay much stress upon any request for liberalization of restrictions of imports if another participant can show that such action on its part would result in hardships in its economy.

Businessmen who have been or are optimistic about the future of foreign trade on the export side will naturally be encouraged by the government's program. It must be expected, however, that there will be more than a little attempting to prove that the inevitable development of reciprocal exporting to this country will result in hardships to the domestic industry. That is one of the big reasons why all business interests should get together now and explore all the possibilities of the outcome of the program. It is, of course, difficult in any such undertaking to arrive at or retain fully satisfactory balances. That aspect of the widely publicized controversy over the importation of Japanese cotton textiles into this country has never been clearly defined with respect of the effect upon exports of cotton from this country to Japan when that country put a limit on its exports of textiles to the United States. The puzzler is that US exports of cotton have recently been setting new high records.

A big question in connection with the foreign trade program arises from what interest there may be in learning in what manner and to what extent the step was influenced by the progress in development of close, mostly free, joint trade zones among the nations of western Europe. That presents another angle of the overall problem which should be seriously studied by all US businessmen who have any interest in foreign trade in either direction. And it is clear that joint study from both sides will be most beneficial in every way.

Among other topics deserving, almost demanding, such consideration is the fact that the British Board of Trade will have a stand at the US World Trade Fair to be held in New York in April. That project is reported to have strong industrial support in Britain, attributed by some observers to the work of the Dollar Exports Council in promoting the fair as an opportunity to develop markets for British goods.

In that direction, there is much food for thought on the part of the US chemical industry in a recent report by the commercial unit of the British embassy in Washington on the market for British chemicals in this country. The report, which is being circulated by the Board of Trade, presents the difficulties, as well as the opportunities, of the British exporter in increasing his trade in the US market. It does not minimize the difficulties, but it does give a deal of practical advice in that connection.

The chairman of the Committee for a National Trade Policy (a high-ranking executive in the petroleum industry) recently predicted that congress would follow the leadership of the President in its current session and liberalize the trade agreements of this country. The organization which he heads has as its primary objective the development of world trade. One of its major channels of that approach is by way of reduction of tariff barriers. It would seem that such an organization affords an excellent medium for the conducting of the studies of the State department's program and other explorations in foreign trade areas now in course of development.

Why Is Government Big

In these days of squabbling over the size of the pending budget of the central government, all sorts of opinions are being voiced with respect of the bignesses which contribute to the alleged necessity for such spending. It is generally admitted that, because this is a big country, it must have a big government. But, there is no approach to agreement that the cost of such a government's functioning should be extraordinarily big at this time.

There are various reasons for that cost. Some of them are not sound ones, especially those which stem from the all too prevalent popular practice of looking to the central government for everything, much of which has no place in governmental functioning or duty of any sort. The president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in a recent address to the National Farm Institute, called big government a threat to both agriculture and manufacturing; but he was frank enough to admit that the fault lay largely with those two groups. "Businessmen and farmers," he said, "have sought the easy way out of difficulties through political tampering, each group seeking subsidies." Recent developments in the direction of small business contribute clearly to that conclusion.

There is a big business question over the bigness of government which arises from indefiniteness as to whether in that bigness it is regarded as a competitor, as a customer, or as a source of handouts. The underlying problem has to do with in which of those roles the effects on business are most important and desirable—even necessary. It must be admitted that governmental competition has been largely in areas which had not been, were not being, given proper attention by private enterprise. It must be admitted that government, often under the handicap of an antiquated concept of policy or practice, is making an earnest effort to get out of non-governmental business directly or by way of hookups with private enterprise. It should be recognized that there is more than a little opportunity for partnership in that connection and also in areas of government buying. Those relationships call for better analysis jointly by properly qualified representatives of government and of business—wholly without political tampering.

It would pay both sides to learn, for example, why there are 3,128,613 separate items in the supply catalog of the Pentagon; why the Post Office department had to pay dearly for the reconditioning of 300,000,000 postage stamps because the adhesive applied to them by means of a new high-speed time-saving machine would not stick.

Social Science Can Help

It is steadily, although still slowly, becoming evident that those who delve deeply enough into the overall economic structure of the people of the United States are learning that, although commercial economy and political economy are important, effective influences in the development and maintenance of conditions, social economy is basic. The real influence behind all developments is human behavior.

On the basis of what they have learned, the delvers are beginning to recognize and to declare that the real need for more and better trained scientists lies in the area of social science. They recognize that what you know or what you have is far less important than what you do with it in the service of your fellowmen.

In their recognition of that truth, several religious and philanthropic organizations have inaugurated programs for the progressive development of education in human relations and of direct studies in that field, especially in other countries. One of the major objectives of the educational projects is to get a better appreciation of the role of languages other than English in international relations. Along with that have come suggestions on the need for better recognition of the fact that the differences between Americans and other peoples do not make the former superior. There is a growing recognition of another fact, that, internationally speaking, it is not possible to buy real friends.

The industrial phases of interest in human relations, especially on the distribution side, will be stressed in a conference on Social Science for Industry to be held in Los Angeles March 13 under the sponsorship of Stanford Research Institute on the theme, "People, Productivity, and Profit."

Specific topics to be presented by speakers at the conference include the conducting and applying of consumer research, meeting the wishes of consumers in designs, packaging, and other respects, and changing peoples' minds.

The ancient saying: — "People are funny"—still points to a big need for scientific research that can pay in many ways. Businessmen do not need to be social scientists to do some such research to their own advantage. All that they need to do is to listen, by way of their advisers in human relations, to what the people of their plants, their communities, and their markets are saying.

Washington Talks It Over

Good Faith Defense Clause in Robinson-Patman Act Is Due For a Congressional Watering Down or a Strengthening.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Congress is going to have to decide this session whether the good faith defense clause of the Robinson-Patman act is to be watered down and made practically meaningless as proposed in the Patman-Kefauver bills (S 11 and HR 11) or given new strength by writing into law the doctrine of the supreme court decision in the Standard Oil of Indiana case.

Sen. Homer Capehart of Indiana has seen to it that the issue is placed squarely before congress by reintroducing in the senate his bill of 1954 (S 1377) on the good faith defense. Not only does the bill sanction the right of a seller to lower his price to specified customers in good faith to meet the equally low price of his competitor, but it also affirms the legality of the delivered price and freight absorption pricing systems.

An interesting fact called to the minds of the senators by Mr. Capehart as he introduced the bill was that his bill had the endorsement of the White House, the Federal Trade Commission and the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice when it was submitted three years ago. No doubt this will be emphasized in the debates on the legislation as an indication of the fate that might await the Patman-Kefauver proposals should they ever reach the White House.

Aside from the introduction of this bill by Sen. Capehart, the only activity surrounding the legislation in congress right now is the continuing blasting from Rep. Wright Patman against the oil industry for its opposition to the legislation. He has charged the big companies with carrying on an undercover fight against his bill by coercing the operators of gasoline stations to write letters to their congressmen opposing the bill.

Reporting Farm Income

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson has had to take time out from his running fight with congressmen over his soil bank program and drought relief program, to come to the defense of his department's estimates on farm incomes.

The department has suddenly run into a lot of criticism over its manner of reporting farm income because it does not include farm inventory changes. Net farm income of farm operators as figured by the department includes receipts from farm marketings and government payments and the value of farm products for home use. It excludes exchanges which result from inventory increases or decreases.

Mr. Benson says that he feels that income should be reported when crops and livestock are sold and income actually realized, because only that kind of income is available for spending. If inventory changes are to be reflected in farm income, he says, then the year-to-year changes in net value of farm real estate should be included also.

If that were done, farm income would have shown increases of more than $3 billion a year for the past two years. Such a story would have been pretty hard to sell in the face of the declines in farm prices that have occurred over this period.

Learner Rules Being Changed

Government regulations on the hiring of learners are being changed in several respects March 1. The intent of the changes is to carry out and safeguard more effectively a basic concept of the regulations—that learners shall not be hired under special-rate certificates if qualified experienced workers are available.

The wage-hour law permits the employment of learners under certificates at rates below the $1-an-hour statutory minimum, to the extent necessary to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment. Under current procedures, employers intending to file for learner certificates must first place an order for experienced workers with their local public employment services. Under the change being made, the order must be placed fifteen days prior to the date of application for the learner certificate.

Similarly, an employer holding a learner certificate is now required to place an order with the public employment service, or have one on active file, each time before hiring a learner. The amendments add the requirement that the employer keep on file written evidence that he has done so. The employer must also keep a file of all other evidence or records about such use of the employment services.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs.,
c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.60 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.93 • 5.35
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs 5.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 • 5.75
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky.

Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .805 -1.074
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works, works lb. .76 • .77
Sulfate, dms., works.....lb. .924 • .944
Starch, corn, pearl

c.l., works..ton.18.40 • —
l.c.l., works .....ton.36.00 • —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs.,

Akron, Ohio.....gal. .32 •
Middletown, Ohio....gal. .33½ •
.....gal. .32 •
trict...gal. .34 •
.....gal. .32 •
, Md...gal. .34 •
.....gal. .35 •
hio....gal. .33 •
inks, works:—
.....gal. .35 •
.....gal. .34 •
.....gal. .33 •
.....gal. .33 •
.....gal. .35 •
.....gal. .33 •
.....gal. .34 •
.....gal. .33 •
.....gal. .33 •
..., fib.,
alld..lb. .94 •
.....lb. 1.00 •
ks....lb. 1.65 • 1.80
.....lb. 1.00 • 1.25
.....oz. .42 •
works.
lb. .20 •
.....lb .26 •
E. of
ties. lb. .39 •
.....lb. .40 •
.....lb. .37 •
ion-ret.
E. of
rer..lb. .42 •
Denver.
lb. .43 •
Denver.
lb. .40 •
ks. lb. .52 •
....lb. .53 •
....lb. .50 •
ks..lb. .67 •
....lb. .68 •
...lb. .65 •
works.
E lb. .14½ •
...lb. .15½ •
...lb. .13 •
gher.
of
...lb. .11¼ •
...lb. .13½ •
...lb. .10¼ •
s.fb. .13 •
lb. .13¼ •
lb. .11½ •
ret.
lb. 1.40 • 1.45
ns.,
lb. .35 •
lb .36 •
lb. .33 •
lb. .35 •
lb. .36 •
lb. .33 •
vd.
lb. .23½ •
lb. .24½ •
lb. .21½ •
lb. .47 •
lb. .48 •
lb. .45 •
lb. .45¾ •
lb. .46¾ •
lb. .43¾ •
lb. .38 •
lb. .39 •
lb. .37 •
.19¾ •
.20¾ •
.18 •
.48½ •
.49½ •
.47 •
.22¾ •
.23¾ •
.20¾ •
.42 •
.42½ •
.33 •
.35 •
.38 •
.40 •
.90 •
.19¾ •
.20¾ •
5 • —
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5 • 4.49
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5 • .88
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and E.
west of
• —
• —
• —
• .34

MEMO FROM: Product Development Committee

TO: Purchasing Department

We approve vitamin A 'Roche' for all uses. The quality is very high. All types of the Roche product are completely satisfactory.

Per.....

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Spearmint leaves, dom., bls.....lb. .75 • —
imp., bls.....lb. 1.25 • —
Spruce, extract, liq., ref., tanks, works lb. .01¾ • —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼ • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .05½ • —
Squill, white, bls.....lb. .17 • .19
powd., fbls, bxs.....lb. .18 • .21
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 • .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .752 • .762
Oxide, dms., dwd. E.....lb. .93½ • .94½

ton.132.00 • —
ground, bgs., ex-dock....ton.127.00 • —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 • .91
Carteret, N. J unit-ton. .88 • .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla, unit-ton. .98 • —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. 1.25 • —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. 1.50 • 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.30 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.35 • —

solid, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .70 • —
solid, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .81 • —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .79 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .75 • —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .23 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 • —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld..lb. .64 • —
solid, dms., frt. alld. .....lb. .60 • .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .34 • —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .32 • —
Chicago dist .....gal. .35 • —
Cleveland dist.....gal. .32 • —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .26 • —
Johnstown, Pa. .....gal. .32 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .35 • —

V

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Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units.
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Heavy Chemicals

Copper metal broke downward again last week owing to heavy selling pressure in the face of accumulating stocks. Late in the week, there were indications that even the latest reduction was not enough, as custom smelters were talking of a thirty-cent price, 2 cents lower than the primary producers' price, in order to smoke out buyers. As a resul' of the reduction in metal, several copper chemicals declined for the second time in trhee weeks.

Calcium chloride was increased by a major producer last week, effective immediately on spot and April 1 on contract. Ferric chloride liquid for sewage treatment was also lifted.

The whole line of cobalt chemicals declined last week, in reductions of up to 28 cents pre pound. Previously, a decrease in price was not expected, since manufacturing costs of these materials have risen during the past few years.

However, the pressure brought about by two reductions in cobalt metal, amounting to 60 cents in less than four months, was too much for the market to bear.

One of the theories behind the drop in cobalt prices has been to encourage more widespread use of the metal and its salts.

Increased demand for use in fertilizer spurred sulfuric acid sales to some extent during the week. Generally, mineral acids were in a good market position, the booming steel industry helping to keep them that way.

The chlorine market was described as easy during the week. The same word applied to most of the alkalies, although some sources mainta'ned that their business was active.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended February 16 at 97.1 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 96.9 percent for the previous week, and 102.9 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Chromic—Deliveries against old contracts were in reasonably good volume, as automotive demand continued to hold up for plated items. Prices continued without change.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Demand in northeast and midwest continued active, as steel production maintained a strong pace. Neoprene and other end uses were in the market in strength.

Southwestern market quotations appeared to be holding the line following recent increases and adjustments in the Texas-Arkansas-Louisiana area for by-product muriatic.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—HF inquiry from the stainless steel industry kept the market active. Buying interest was also good for use in glass frosting and in manufacture of fluorinated hydrocarbons.

Acid, Nitric—This market has been fairly strong during the past few weeks. Steel, stainless steel, and organic nitration continued to order in sizable quantities for promt needs.

Acid, Phosphoric—Pace of business continued to pick up during the week. Some acidulators of superphosphate were becoming more active in view of the approaching fertilizer season.

Acid, Sulfuric — Agricultural demand for use in ammonium sulfate and superphosphate was more active. Steel, chemical, paper and rayon accounted for large volume shipments as well. Prices were without change.

Calcium Chloride — A major producer boosted prices effective immediately on spot and April 1 on contract for all types. Flake, 77-80 percent, was increased to $31 per ton, bags, carlots, freight equalized.

Liquor was raised to $12.50 per ton, tankcars, f.o.b. works, freght equalized, for 40 percent material.

Pellets were increased to $37.80 per ton, bags, carlots, works, and powdered, $37 per ton, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works.

Solid, 73-75 percent, was increased to $29.50 per ton, drums, carlots, freight equalized, and $36 to $73 per ton, less carlots, depending on quantity.

Chlorine—The market was judged easy in some quarters last week. A few sources continued to report that supply and demand were in close balance, but it was generally conceded that liquid chlorine was somewhat on the long side.

It was pointed out that in this market, a few extra tankcars here and there makes the difference, since it is difficult to store material, whereas in markets for many other chemicals, a lengthy supply can be stockpiled without upsetting the balance between supply and demand.

Price Trends

Advanced

Calcium chloride, flake, $2 per ton.
liquor, 15c. per cwt.
pellets, $2.40 per ton.
powd., $2 per ton.
solid, $2 per ton.
Ferric chloride, 42° Be, sewage grade, 25c. per cwt.

Reduced

Cobalt acetate, 20c. per lb.
Carbonate, 28c. per lb.
Chloride, 15c. per lb.
Hydrate, 52c. per lb.
Nitrate, 15c. per lb.
Phosphate, 26c. per lb.
Sulfate, cryst., 10c. per lb.
monohyrate, 15c. per lb.
Copper carbonate, ¾c. per lb.
Chloride, cupric, anhyd., ¾c. per lb.
cryst., dyhydrate, ½c. per lb.
dried, ½c. per lb.
cuprous, 1c. per lb.
Metal, 2c. per lb.
Sulfate, CP, ½c. per lb.
cryst., 50c. per cwt.
monohydrated, 50c. per cwt.
tribasic, $1 per cwt.
Potassium stannate, 8/10c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 9/10c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 9/10c. per lb.
Oxide, 1½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.2c.per lb.
hydrous, cryst., 1c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.2c. per lb.
Tin, 2¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(1926=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 24, 1956
104.27	103.84	103.84	101.19

For Current Prices see Page 9

Cobalt Acetate—Prices for this and the whole line of cobalt chemicals were reduced last week as a result of declines in cobalt metal, which in the last two months have amounted to 60c.

Acetate was reduced 20c. per pound, and newly quoted at $1.10 per pound, drums, delivered.

Cobalt Carbonate—Was priced at $1.57 per pound, bags, delivered, for 46 percent powdered.

Cobalt Chloride—Quoted at $1.05 per pound, drums, delivered, for 24.2 percent cobalt.

Cobalt Hydrate—Quoted at $2.20 per pound, 60-61 percent cobalt, drums, delivered.

Cobalt Nitrate—Quoted at 85c. per pound, 20.1 percent cobalt, drums, delivered.

Cobalt Phosphate—Quoted at $1.43 per pound, 32.1 percent cobalt, kegs, delivered.

Cobalt Sulfate—Quoted at 69c. per pound, crystals, 21 percent cobalt, drums, delivered. Monohydrated, $2.17 per pound, same basis.

Copper Carbonate—With lower copper metal, this material declined for the second time in three weeks. Carbonate was quoted last week at 34c. per pound, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 35c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Copper Chloride—With the reduction in metal, cupric chloride also moved downward. Anhydrous was newly quoted at 43½c. to 44c. per pound, drums, works, as to quantity.

Crystalline dihydrate was listed at 29½c. to 30c. per pound, drums, works, and dried crystals were quoted at 37¾c. to 38¼c. per pound, depending on quantity.

Cuprous chloride was reduced 1c. per pound, newly quoted at 43c. to 47c. per pound, as to quantity.

Copper Sulfate—With the two cent reduction in the price of metal last week, CP sulfate was quoted lower, at 19.8c. per pound, drums, f.o.b. works.

Crystal (99 percent) was listed at $12.90 per hundred pounds, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $13.90 to $16.90 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Monohydrated was quoted at $22.50 per cwt., drums, carlots, works, and $23.25 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Tribasic listed at $28 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $29 to $33 per cwt., less carlots, same basis, as to quantity.

Production and accumulation of stocks of copper sulfate were at slightly reduced

Heavy Chemicals

rates in December as compared with November, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Shipments dropped 13 percent and approximated production, which declined 3 percent. Stocks December 31 were 1 percent less than on November 30. At the December rate of shipments, stocks were sufficient for little less than a month's needs.

Foreign trade data for December are not available. Imports in November were 347 tons, of which 327 tons came from the United Kingdom and 20 tons from Belgium-Luxembourg. Exports were 1,011 tons.

Production for December amounted to 4,376 tons, against 4,500 tons produced in November, and an average of 6,507 tons per month produced during 1955. The average monthly output for 1956 was 5,565 tons.

Shipments during December declined to 4,364 tons from 5,012 tons in November, and compared with an average of 6,593 tons per month in 1955. The 1956 average was 5,579 tons per month.

Stocks at the end of December declined to 4,024 tons from 4,076 tons on hand at the end of November.

Ferric Chloride—Forty-two Baume sewage grade material in tankcars was advanced 25c. per hundred pounds last week, effective immediately on spot and April 1 on contract.

Material was newly quoted at $3.75 per cwt., tankcars, f.o.b. works, freight equalized. As yet there were no reports of further price changes for the ferric chlorides.

Soda Ash—Generally long supplies were reported. Business was expected to pick up in the near future due to an anticipated upturn in consumption by the glass industry for manufacture of bottles for the summer beverage trade.

Light ash sales on the west coast were said to be hampered by the cutback in electric power, brought on by drought, which has curtailed production of aluminum in that area. Some sources indicated that power has been cut back as much as 40 percent to some smelters.

Soda, Caustic—Solid continued to move out fairly strongly for export to Latin America. Liquid grades moved in routine volume to the rayon industry. Paper demand was active.

Sodium Sulfate—Consuming demand for Glauber's salt has been active for the past several weeks. Soapers have continued to show good interest for prompt shipment against immediate needs. Other end uses for Glauber's also held up well.

The saltcake situation has shown little change for the past month. While paper production levels have been running 4 to 6 percent below last year's level at this time, production and supplies have been in reasonable balance.

Saltcake stocks have declined considerably since the high water mark reached January 31, 1956. However, sellers last week reported plenty of material on hand to fill consumers' requirements, and there was no evidence of concern over the supply position.

Tin Salts—With lower tin, potassium stannate was quoted at 77.6c. to 84.8c. per pound; sodium stannate, 63.3c. to 69.2c.; stannic chloride, 79c. to 80c.; oxide, $1.06 to $1.07; anhydrous stannous chloride, 91.5c. to $1.409; hydrous crystals, 80c. to 81c.; and sulfate, $1.05 to $1.07.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Bowing to pressure exerted by custom smelters, primary producers lowered electrolytic to 32c. per pound, delivered US destinations, last week. This was its lowest price since early 1955.

Furthermore, it appeared that the pendulum was still not about to swing the other way, in view of the fact that custom smelters despite the decrease were considering dropping primary metal to 30c. in order to smoke out buyers.

Since copper reached its peak of 46c. per pound at midyear, supplies have steadily been on the increase, and consuming demand has been hand to mouth, dampened by the high quotations.

The following figures supplied by the Copper Institute, show production, shipments, and stocks of copper metal, in tons:

World	*January*	*December*
Production:		
Crude primary	240,483	236,512
Secondary	15,366	13,124
Refined	256,630	250,173
Shipments	263,514	237,003
Stocks	344,373	354,420

United States	*January*	*December*
Production:		
Crude primary	94,944	92,231
Secondary	14,535	12,352
Refined	139,150	129,839
Shipments	119,925	99,594
Stocks	118,564	120,645

Mercury—Market was quiet. Metal was quoted at $255 to $257 per flask, spot.

Silver—Bullion was unchanged Thursday, quoted at 91⅜c. per ounce, spot.

Tin—Metal moved downward, and the market was unsteady. Tin was listed at 99⅞c. per pound, spot, on Thursday.

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Bulk density, weight per cubic foot	60 lb.	28 lb.	24 lb.	8½ lb.	5 lb.	5.5 lb.	15 to 25 lb.	app. 20 lb.
Ignition loss:	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%	56.5%	PASSES N. F. IX SPECIFICATIONS	31.4%
Chloride (as Cl):	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.1		
Analysis, ignited basis:						NOT IGNITED		NOT IGNITED
SiO_2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15		0.20
Fe_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
AL_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
CaO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7		0.7
Mn				0.01	0.01	0.00		
Free Moisture						1.5		2.0
Screen test: Through 200 mesh		95%		99.9%	99.9%	99.99%	99.0%	99.0%
Screen test: Through 325 mesh			99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%		

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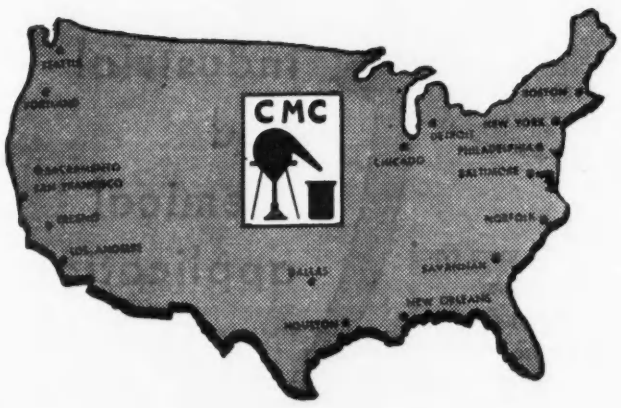

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Infectious Agent

—Continued from page 4

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Jobs & People

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**Dr. C. M. Vanderwaart** and **Dr. Leon Lazara** have been appointed managers of process design sections in Cyanamid's process engineering department.

Anderson-Prichard Oil Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.—**J. R. Phillips** has been named manager of Anderson-Prichard's newest bulk plant, now nearing completion in Cleveland, Ohio.

Borden Company, New York—**James A. Wold** has become general manager for the newly-created consumer products department of Borden's chemical division.

Brea Chemicals, Inc., Los Angeles, subsidiary of Union Oil Company of California—**John J. Keville** and **James L. Todd** have been made Brea regional sales managers in Chicago and New York, respectively.

Ciba Company, New York—**David Busker** has been appointed supervisor of coatings customer service for Ciba.

W. R. Grace & Co., New York—**Ralph W. Lamenzo** has become manager of the Grace paint plant now under construction in Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio—**Arthur J. Schroeder,** director of pigment division production for Hilton-Davis, will give one of the lectures in the paint technology series being given this summer by North Dakota State College, Fargo, N. D.

Morton Salt Company, Chicago—**William J. Eads** has joined Morton Salt's chemical division and will be located in the New Orleans, La., office. **Robert C. Hyndman** has been shifted from Chicago to open an office at 40 Rector street, New York, for the division and Ringwood Chemical Corporation, a Morton affiliate.

NYQ's Term 'Narcotine' Is Changed to 'Noscapine'

In accordance with the designation officially accepted by the Food and Drug Administration and the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, New York, has announced that it is now using "Noscapine" instead of "Narcotine."

The new name was largely inspired by Dr. W. G. Bywater, director of research for NYQ, the company reports. Dr. Bywater considered the former name unfortunate because it was suggestive of narcotics, even though "Narcotine," or "Noscapine," is non-addictive. With this objection eliminated, NYQ believes many new products based on the anti-tussive will be developed.

Ketchum & Co. Management Is Moving to New Quarters

On March 1 the executive offices of Ketchum & Co., Inc., will relocate at 3 East 44th street, New York, occupying the entire fifth floor of that building.

The change, which involves only the administrative officials of the company, including the offices of the president, treasurer and controller with their associated staff, will cause no changes in the operating divisions of the company.

For clear identification the company's New York wholesale drug house will hereafter be known as New York Division of Ketchum & Co. and will remain at its present location, 50 Vandam street, New York.

Chase Names Representative

Chase Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed T. C. Ashley & Co., 682 Atlantic avenue, Boston, Mass., as exclusive representative for the New England area. Ashley will set Chase naphthenate and tallate paint driers along with its new line of polyisocyanate resins for urethane foams.

Staley Moves in New York

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company has moved its New York office to 485 Lexington avenue. The telephone number is MUrray Hill 2-6945.

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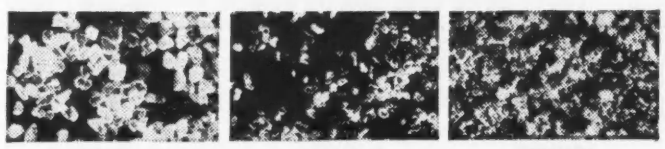

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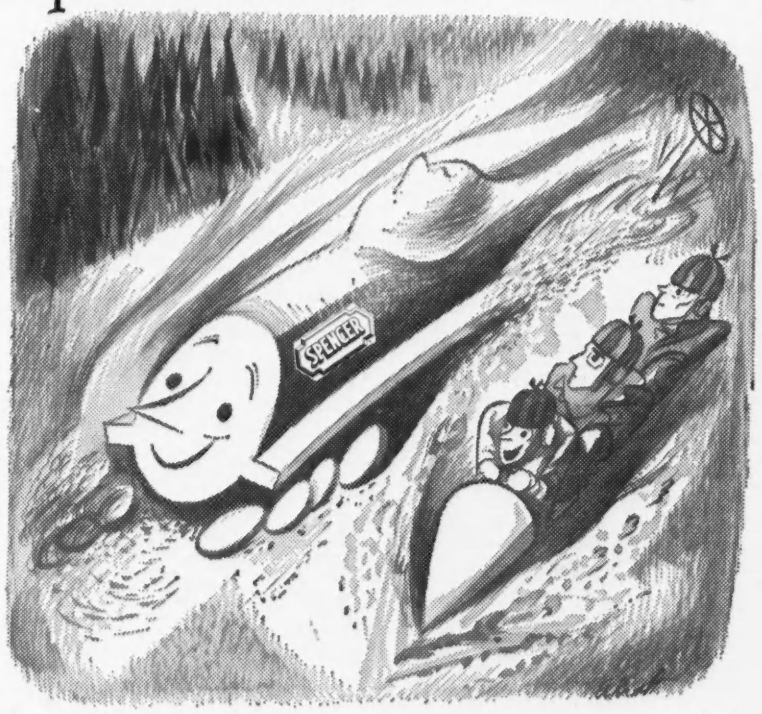

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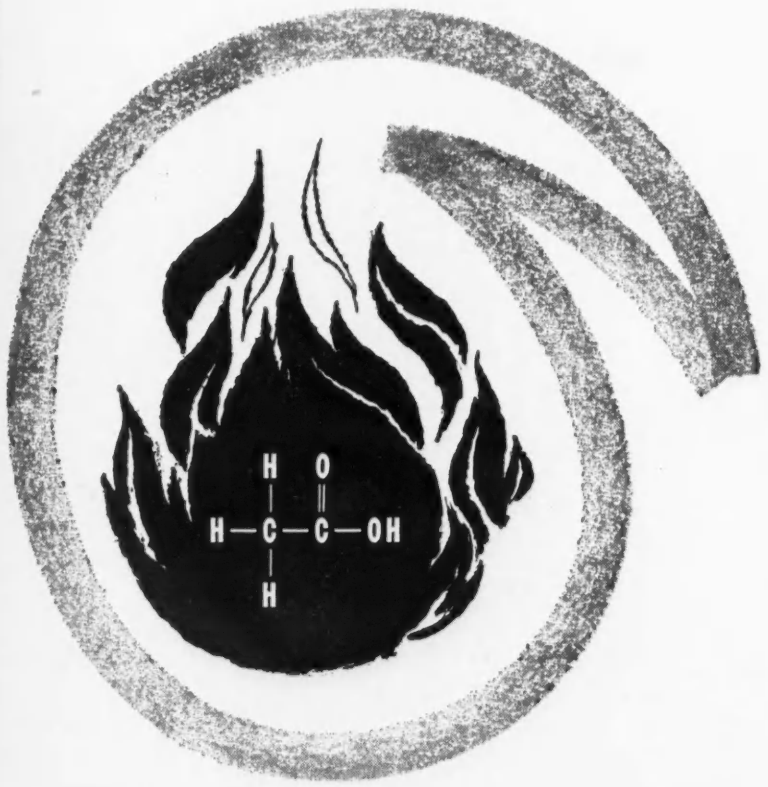

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Aliphatic Organics

Demand for formaldehyde was rated a bit slow for this time of year. The very slight recession in this trade was attributed to rather sluggish market behavior of plywood resins, textile finishes for synthetic fibers, furniture glue and metal finishes such as lacquers used in automotive manufacture. Plywood sales were reported off from seven to eight percent, with prices softer and the backlog of orders short for the season. The formaldehyde position was described as weaker only in the relative sense, since the long-term pattern was regarded as a sound one.

Alkyd resins were drawing more slowly on pentaerythritol supplies, with metal finishes and house painting at a seasonal low.

Mono, di and tri-ethanolamines were in good supply, with production keyed high and demand firm.

Markets for perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene were relatively stable and in good balance, with producers' stocks at optimum and supplies generally ample.

Sales volume of acetone was rather heavy, reflecting market improvement over the past two years. Supplies were said to be just sufficient to satisfy consumers' immediate requirements.

Demand for oxalic acid for use in rust removal in automotive radiator flushes and in certain laundry applications was rated as seasonally normal.

Propylene glycol was moving steadily, the demand being largely attributable to use of this material as an esterification agent in manufacture of polyester resins and as a component in hydraulic fluids. Supplies were in general ample, but there was no evidence that producers' stocks were more than normal.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 24, 1956
131.10	131.10	130.87	131.02

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acetone — Some major producers reported that they were in a sold up position last week. Demand was running well ahead of the pace observed at this time a year ago. In general, however, stepped up production quotas were taking care of consumers' immediate requirements. Evidently, the entire current output was moving promptly into distribution channels. Prices were steady and firm.

Acrylonitrile—Demand was holding up well, particularly in consumption of this material for manufacture of synthetic fibers and nitrile-type rubbers.

Capacity of a new synthetic acrylic fiber plant, rated at 30 million pounds per year, was expected to be reached soon. This news was typical of several recent developments that suggested a vast market potential for acrylonitrile.

Carbon Tetrachloride—New production facilities were operating to supplement output, with the result that consumers' requirements were being handled with little or no delay. Producers' stocks were just snug. Prices were steady at long established levels.

Production in November amounted to 25,126,149 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported, bringing the total for the first eleven months in 1956 to 278,122,469 pounds. Output in September was 29,169,813 pounds. Total output for twelve months in 1955 was 275,452,245 pounds.

Ethanolamines—Heavy production was providing adequate supplies of mono, di and tri-ethanolamines in a firm market.

Diethanolamine, getting the lion's share of this business, was in good demand for gas purification and as an intermediate in manufacture of high grade detergents, emulsifying agents, demulsifying agents and morpholine.

Mono, moving in moderately heavy volume, was being consumed in gas purification and as an intermediate in manufacture of synthetic detergents and scouring, dyeing, penetrating and de-electrifying agents for textile products.

Triethanolamine, with a more limited market, was in demand for use with alcohol in manufacture of detergents, as a stabilizer for organic acids and as a salt processed with fatty acids.

Combined output of mono, di and triethanolamines in November amounted to 8,534,681 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported, as compared to 6,815,204 pounds produced in the month previous. The aggregate produced in the first eleven months of 1956 came to 85,329,863 pounds. That for twelve months in 1955 was 78,394,250 pounds.

Ethyl Alcohol—Figures on production, withdrawals and stocks of undenatured, completely denatured and specially denatured ethyl alcohol compiled by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service, were as follows for the month of December this year and last:

Net Production

	Gallons 1956	1955
†Undenatured	36,459,106	41,171,660
*Completely denatured	30,000	75,274
*Specially denatured	18,869,856	26,346,043

Withdrawals

†Undenatured, tax paid	1,097,788	888,242
Tax free	35,385,157	49,485,697
*Completely denatured	46,002	89,138
†Specially denatured	19,818,954	24,915,741

Stocks at End of Period

†Undenatured	33,858,379	40,479,050
*Completely denatured	12,728	8,006
*Specially denatured	10,408,768	7,692,621

* Wine gallons. † Proof gallons.

Materials used in industrial alcohol plants in December this year and last were reported by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, as follows:

	Pounds 1956	1955
Corn and corn products	4,064,950	2,869,360
Rye and rye products	.....	344,960
Malt and malt products	357,170	248,130
Wheat and wheat products	.....	1,873,000
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	4,066,250	1,701,155
Total grain	8,488,370	7,036,605
Ethylene gas	7,622,396	7,814,805
Other materials	87	1,757

	Wine Gallons 1956	1955
Molasses	2,995,772	7,962,826
Ethyl sulfate	22,230,661	20,542,068
Sulfite liquors	20,991,800	21,740,600
Other materials	1,143,359	1,440,883
†Products used in redistillation	2,230,687	1,311,746

† Proof gallons.

Formaldehyde—The market for formaldehyde has receded a bit in the past two months. Sales volume was still fairly large, but it was not quite up to seasonal expectations. The decline was in line with slacker demand for resins for plywood, furniture glue, synthetic textile finishes and metal finishes such as lacquers consumed in automotive production.

The plywood business was reported off about seven to eight percent, with prices softer and the backlog of orders short of normal for this season.

Tariff Commission reported that production during November, on the basis of 37 percent formaldehyde by weight, was 116,914,163 pounds, compared to 119,056,370 pounds turned out in the month previous. Total output for the first eleven months of 1956 was brought to 1,230,959,728 pounds. Total production for twelve months in 1955 was 1,195,459,108 pounds.

A new plant with capacity to produce 36 million pounds of formaldehyde a year has recently gone on stream. Consumers were assured of ample supplies to satisfy current requirements and meet substantially increased demand in the future.

Glycerine—Producers' stocks were held to no gain during December, latest available figures from Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers indicated, but they increased by more than 15 million pounds during 1956.

Synthetic material was abundantly available at all points. Crude was a little tight in spots, not so much because of an aggregate shortage as because of local dislocations. The material was distributed unevenly. Dealers regarded this situation as temporary. Considerable foreign material already on order would begin to appear on the domestic market soon, and the crude market was expected to quiet down. Ocean freight rates were high, but dealers said they were having no difficulty getting space for imported glycerine.

Prices on the east and west coasts re-

mained at 15c. per pound for soaplye and 16½c. per pound for saponification grade. They ranged as high as 16¾c. per pound for soaplye and 18¼c. per pound for saponification in the middle west. Crude was more readily available on the coasts, and freight rates to middle western markets accounted for price differentials. (This was figured at 1¼c. per pound, for instance, for shipment from New York to Chicago.)

Producers' stocks, on a 100 percent glycerine basis, rose from 51,977,000 pounds on January 1, 1956, to 67,247,000 pounds at the end of the year. Production amounted to 244,177,000 pounds, and imports made another 17,658,000 pounds available. Besides 10,233,000 pounds moved in export, these figures leave 236,332,000 pounds apparent disappearance on the domestic market during 1956.

Comparable figures for 1955 were 42,359,000 pounds stocked by producers as of January 1, 1955, plus 227,999,000 pounds produced during the year and 26,959,000 pounds imported. Exports amounted to 9,680,000 pounds. Since producers' stocks at year's end were 51,977,000 pounds, apparent domestic disappearance in 1955 was 235,660,000 pounds.

For the month of December, 1956, production of 18,615,000 pounds and imports of 1,901,000 pounds were added to producers' stocks of 67,253,000 pounds as of December 1. Exports removed 857,000 pounds during that month. Stocks as of December 31 were 67,247,000 pounds. Apparent consumption on the domestic market was, therefore, 19,665,000 pounds.

For November, 1956, production was 20,312,000 pounds, and imports amounted to 1,095,000 pounds. With producers' stocks as of November 1 calculated at 66,530,000 pounds, the total amount of glycerine available during the month added up to 87,937,000 pounds, of which 681,000 pounds was exported. Since producers' stocks were 67,253,000 pounds at the end of that month, apparent consumption on the domestic market was 20,003,000 pounds.

Oxalic Acid—This acid's oxidizing properties were building a steady market in fairly large volume. Chief outlets have been in certain laundry applications and in automobile radiator flushes used for rust removal.

The pace of trade last week was rated as seasonally normal. Supplies were adequate. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Pentaerythritol—Sales volume has been off recently, due in large part to seasonal factors. Alkyd resins have been moving sluggishly, with house painting activity at a low point and consumption by the automotive industry something less than had been anticipated. Metal finishes in general have made less demand on PE supplies.

Production during November amounted to 5,050,605 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported, off appreciably from the 5,894,482 pounds turned out in October. Aggregate output for the first eleven months of 1956 came to 57,467,393 pounds. That for twelve months in 1955 was 65,110,317 pounds.

Perchloroethylene — Metal degreasing and dry cleaning demand were sustaining a balanced market. The pace of trade was relatively stable, with sales in good volume and supplies generally adequate. Producers' stocks were reported as being at an optimum level.

Production during November added up to 15,857,066 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported, bringing the total for the first eleven months of 1956 to 167,326,513 pounds. Output in October was put at 16,011,631 pounds. That for twelve months' aggregate in 1955 was 176,997,831 pounds.

Propylene Glycol—Production and consumption were so balanced last week as to leave producers with just a moderate reserve in stock. With demand for use in antifreeze compounds off seasonally, the market was sustained by requirements for propylene glycol as an esterification agent in manufacture of polyester resins and as a component in hydraulic fluids. Prices remained unchanged and steady.

Tariff Commission for the seventh time in 1956 released no data on monthly production of propylene glycol when it published figures for November. The omission was due either to the fact that the data would disclose confidential figures of individual firms or to lack of sufficient data to provide a figure indicative of total production. Aggregate production reported through the first eleven months of 1956, including figures for January, February, March and September only, amounted to 25,249,455 pounds. Total output in all of 1955 was 71,327,471 pounds.

Trichloroethylene — Producers' stocks were maintained at a normal level as moderately heavy production and good demand combined to produce a stable market in even balance. At the same time, consumers were finding supplies generally adequate. Most of this material was moving into use in industrial degreasing.

Tariff Commission reported output in November amounted to 26,626,121 pounds. It was 25,191,241 pounds in the month previous. Aggregate of production in the first eleven months of 1956 was 294,598,978 pounds. It was 302,064,015 pounds in entire year 1955.

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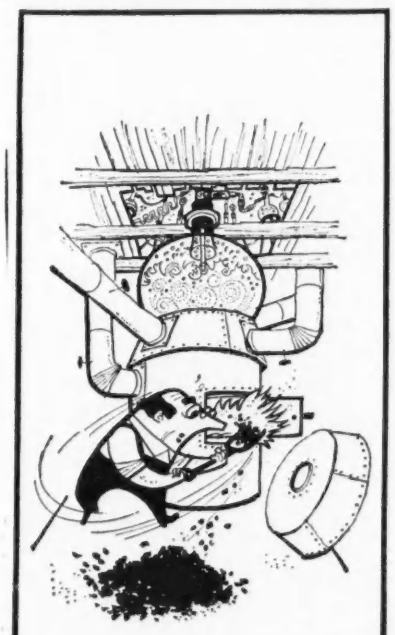

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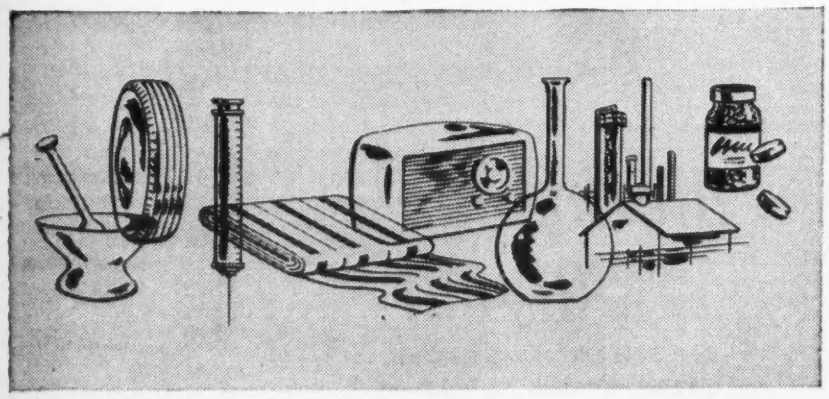

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Coal Chemicals

There were convincing reports that benzol has become easier in recent weeks. Demand was strong, and producers were not concerned by any marked buildup in inventories. But it was evident that the urgency characteristic of December's buying was no longer there. At that time, many consumers were placing orders for all the extra material they could get. Now they were shopping more complacently. Orders were coming in routinely and were being handled without delay.

Phthalic anhydride continued to move in only moderate volume, and naphthalene was still soft. Trade sources expected a more stable market here, however, in view of the more conservative approach of the automobile industry. The latter had trimmed manufacturers' inventories from a 1956 average of $480 million to $100 million by December. With the improved balance between production and sales in the auto field, naphthalene and phthalic producers were counting on more even trade with this industry in the remainder of 1957.

Automotive production quotas for January and February of this year were somewhat in excess of actual production in the same months a year ago.

Styrene monomer was somewhat firmer. The new 14-inch tires and heavier consumption per unit in the automotive industry were giving the market a lift. Though auto production in the first months of the new model year was rather disappointing, the moderately heavy quotas set for January and February were cheering.

Steel output in January amounted to 11,001,000 net tons, American Iron and Steel Institute reported, the most ever turned out in a January and second only for any one month's production to the 11,048,513 net tons produced last October.

By comparison, output was 10,837,545 net tons in December, 1956, and 10,828,231 tons in January, 1956.

Shipment of finished steel products in 1956 was 83,251,168 net tons, an annual record second only to the 84,717,444 net tons shipped in the year previous. A new record was established in shipments to seven market classifications, including 7,885,090 net tons shipped for construction, including maintenance (other than for the oil and gas industry) and 4,070,577 net tons shipped as contractors' products.

The automotive industry consumed only 14,141,887 net tons of finished steel products during 1956, compared to 18,721,880 net tons consumed by the same industry in the year previous.

The institute estimated that steel production in the week ended February 24 would amount to 96.7 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,475,000 tons of steel. This figure was compared to steel output of 2,501,000 tons in the week previous, 2,472,000 tons in the comparable week in January and 2,433,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 24, 1956
118.31	118.31	118.31	114.89

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol—There were growing reports that benzol was easier.

Demand was still notably strong, and producers were able to maintain inventories at the optimum level. But consumers were no longer buying with the urgency observed in the closing weeks of 1956, when many of them gave blanket orders for all the material that could be delivered to them. Rather, their attitude now was one of complacency with respect to availability of sufficient benzol to cover current requirements. Their orders were routine, and these were being fulfilled punctually. There was little if any bidding for supplies in excess of immediate requirements plus normal inventories.

The price structure was described as stable. Little credence was given to last autumn's rumor of a coming price increase. The consensus was that current quotations would prevail for as long as the present market climate does.

Demand for manufacture of phenol was moderately strong. That for production of styrene monomer was distinctly improved. Dye intermediates were moving poorly, but these constituted only a relatively minor market for benzol. Consumption of benzol for manufacture of pesticides continued very strong.

Creosote—Heavy inventories were still proving troublesome for producers and dealers, though demand was a little stronger.

Treatment of railroad ties was reported more active, and more creosote was moving through this outlet. Consumption for treatment of piles and poling was steady in rather good volume. There was growing demand for creosote for use on the farm, but this market was relatively small and difficult with respect to access of regular organized channels of distribution. While production volume in the automotive industry has been rather disappointing during the first months of the new model year, it was scheduled heavier in January and February than output in the same months a year ago. Since the automotive inventory position was now much improved, trade sources were counting on this source of business to hold up through 1957 better than it did last year.

Domestic production has continued to put material on the market too fast for maintenance of a balanced position. Foreign creosote was still coming in regularly, despite the fuel shortage in Europe and ocean shipping problems.

Prices have been steady and were not expected to change in the months immediately ahead.

Cresols—Comfortable balance characterized the market in general last week. Production was maintained at a high level, and consumers were able to bring in supplies as fast as they were needed. On the other hand, demand was limiting inventories to good trim.

Para had been acutely short only a few months ago, but addition of substantial new plant capacity restored the balance rapidly.

Ortho, weak a year ago, picked up considerable strength and was actually short in spots early last summer. Now demand and supply were in equilibrium.

Meta-para, tight a year ago, was more readily available now. Demand was reduced sharply for its use in manufacture of tricresyl phosphate, and production has been geared to the current market.

Cresylic Acid—The more common cuts were moving moderately well last week. It appeared that the main support for the market was coming from the resins makers. Demand for use in manufacture of tricresyl phosphate was still relatively weak, and some trade sources were doubtful whether the recent price reduction on TCP would be enough to generate appreciably more demand for that material.

Over all, the market for acids was in sound balance, it was reported.

Naphthalene—Oversupply continued to plague producers and dealers in naphthalene last week. There was some indication, however, that the underlying market pattern was more conservative than it had been.

Upwards of 80 percent of consumption depended now on production of phthalic

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending Feb. 24 was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	963,119
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	41,010,230
Benzol	gals.	3,866,006
Coaltar	gals.	18,019,647
Creosote	gals.	699,038
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,899,079
Pyridine	lbs.	13,981
Toluol	gals.	807,777
Xylol	gals.	233,013

Coal Chemicals

anhydride, which, in turn, was closely geared to manufacture of automotive units and other hardgoods manufacture.

In the automotive field, for example, a much better balanced relationship has been attained with respect to manufacture, sales and manufacturers' inventories. There were more than 900,000 unsold automotive units last spring. But, during 1956, sales volume exceeded production. Manufacturers' inventories, which averaged $480 million through 1956, were down to $100 million in December. And now production quotas for January and February of this year were slightly higher than output during the same months a year ago.

With current automotive output holding at a moderately high level and the inventory position sound, trade sources counted on steady demand for producers' supplies with little prospect of sudden retrenchment and the sort of dislocation that jarred the market for phthalic and naphthalene out of balance early last year.

Imports of naphthalene continued to arrive under contract in fairly heavy volume. Meantime, the spot market for foreign material remained inactive.

Phenol—Demand was a little easier in some areas, but it remained fairly strong in others. Phenol-formaldehyde resins continued to provide good market support.

Production was maintained at a moderate level. Supplies were readily available, and producers' inventories were generally adequate.

Xylol—Demand continued strong last week, with production from cokeoven operations and petroleum sources adding up to something like a record high figure. Some producers reported that the market has improved recently. All were able to move their entire output without difficulty. Consumers were still able, however, to get enough xylol to maintain plant operation without dislocation.

Intermediates

Dye intermediates generally remained sluggish in last week's market. Demand has been poor for the past year, and trade sources saw no immediate prospects for improvement from the currently depressed position.

Aniline—Trade was reported in rather feeble volume. Production has been cut

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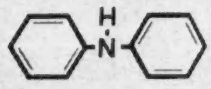

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Coal Chemicals

back sharply in the past eight or ten months in an effort to restore balance. Prices have held to the level of long standing.

b-Naphthol—This material has been in steady demand in the leather tanning industry on the basis of its ability to prevent putrefaction in water solution. Supplies were readily available. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Phthalic Anhydride—Trade was going along at an even pace, the volume definitely improved in the past two months but still only moderate.

Trade sources saw prospects of a more stable market in light of reports that consumer industries were moving more conservatively. In particular, the automotive industry was in a much stronger position now with respect to inventories than it had been a year ago. Quotas for automotive output in January and February of this year were slightly higher than actual output recorded for the same months a year ago.

Raw material naphthalene was abundantly available. Production of phthalic was keyed to moderation and could be stepped up considerably if demand were to strengthen.

Producers' stocks were ample but not so heavy as to pose a serious storage problem.

Prices were regarded as fairly strong and steady.

Styrene Monomer—Demand was holding at the somewhat stronger position reached late in the fourth quarter of 1956. The new 14-inch tires require more rubber per unit, for one thing, and the automotive industry has been consuming more rubber per unit for parts other than tires. While production volume in the automotive industry has been rather disappointing during the first months of the new model year, it was scheduled heavier in January and February than output in the same months a year ago. Since the automotive inventory position was now much improved, trade sources were counting on this source of business to hold up through 1957 better than it did last year.

Demand for styrene for manufacture of resins was steady at a high level.

New contracts making styrene available to tire manufacturers at 12c. per pound were expected to be in force generally beginning July 1.

FDA Okays

—Continued from page 7

rubbers" containing DDT, a device used to combat flies on beef cattle.

Evidence indicated, it was added, that the tolerance can be met if the uses are employed by the farmers according to good agricultural practice. Also residues of the DDT in the fat can be reduced by placing the animals on feed free of DDT before slaughter.

The agency cautioned, however, that residue studies indicates that if beef cattle are fed corn forage on which any DDT applications in addition to the two early cornborer applications have been made, or if they are fed ensilage made from corn treated with DDT, or if they are sprayed with or dipped in DDT, residues of DDT in the beef fat in excess of the seven parts per million tolerance are likely to result.

The order noted further that residue studies have indicated that application of DDT in any manner to the feed of dairy cows or to the dairy cows themselves results in residues of the pesticide in milk. No tolerance has been established for residues of DDT in milk.

In addition to fat of beef cattle, the FDA's tentatively approved tolerance also extends to the fat of hogs and sheep. A tolerance of seven parts per million for the chemical pesticide in the fat of these animals was requested to permit the dipping or spraying of the animals. The agency said, in approving the tolerance, that instructions for using DDT for spraying or dipping indicated that treated hogs and sheep should be held at least thirty days before slaughter.

Atom Forum

—Continued from page 7

lems involved in international cooperative efforts for world-wide development of atomic energy.

Following the luncheon session, experts from Europe will discuss the present and future roles of programs for international cooperation in the world-wide development of atomic energy at a round table on "Atomic Energy Developments Abroad." Participants will include: Albert Bureau, future chairman, Stein Robaix, France; Louis DeHeem, director general of the Centre d'Etudes pour l'Energies Nucleaire, Belgium; Pierre Huet, general counsel of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, and Pierre Uri, director of the division of economics, High Authority for the European Community for Coal and Steel, Luxemburg.

In addition to these sessions, NICB's fifth annual Atomic Energy Conference will feature twelve round tables presenting the latest information on progress in the use of raidoisotopes, radiation chemistry, nuclear fuels and reactor technology. Health and safety problems, reactor hazards and insurance, and the commercial market potentials of the nuclear field will also be analyzed.

Two Round Tables

Our nucear power program in the next twenty-five years and where our efforts can most profitably be directed to best suit our needs and our commercial opportunities will be discussed at two of the round tables. At the first session, on March 14, projections will be made through 1980 on important aspects of the energy field.

Marling J. Ankeny, director of the Bureau of Mines, will discuss projections made by the Department of Interior on conventional fuel reserves and costs. Nuclear systems and costs will be covered by Louis H. Roddis, jr., deputy director of the division of reactor development of the Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. Karl Mayer, consultant at Stanford Research Institute, will speak on projections made of United States power markets, while expected improvements in conventional systems and costs will be the subject of James H. Harlow, chief mechanical engineer for Philadelphia Electric Company.

W. Kenneth Davis, director of the division of reactor development of the AEC, will preside at the afternoon session. Among the panelists will be Dr. Manson Benedict, professor of chemical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dean John R. Dunning of the School of Engineering of Columbia University; Dr. Marvin Fox, chairman of the reactor department of Brookhaven National Laboratory, and Robert LeBaron, of Robert LeBaron Associates.

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Agricultural Chemicals

A recent government report on primary plant nutrients noted that consumption last year, in comparison with that of 1954-55, represented decreases of 9,000 tons for nitrogen and 44,000 tons for available phosphorus pentoxide but an increase of 14,000 tons for potassium oxide. Increases in the consumption of total primary nutrients, shown in five of the ten regions, were proportionately the greatest in the West South Central (7.4 percent) and Pacific (5.7 percent) areas. The largest decreases were in the West North Central (8 percent) and Middle Atlantic (5.9 percent) regions and in the territories (7.3 percent). The use of nitrogen and phosphorous pentoxide increased in five regions, and potassium oxide consumption increased in six regions. Except in the case of potassium oxide, however, these increases did not offset fully the decreases that occurred in the other regions.

The consumption of primary plant nutrients supplied by mixed fertilizers is estimated to have been 4,257,000 tons, consisting of 815,000 tons of nitrogen, 1,789,000 tons of available phosphorus pentoxide and 1,671,000 tons of potassium oxide. These quantities represent 12,000 tons (1.5 percent) more nitrogen, 32,000 tons (1.8 percent) less available phosphorus pentoxide and 13,000 tons more potassium oxide.

The average primary nutrient content of all mixed fertilizers consumed in the United States and territories climbed to 29 percent from 27.9 in 1954-55. For all direct application materials that supplied primary nutrients, the corresponding averages were 27.5 and 27.9 percent.

A source recently noted that Russian production of nitrogen for fertilizer for the next year will be 870,000 tons as compared with the 130,000 tons slated for industry. No exports are likely beyond the satellite countries, it was said. For the past two years, the estimates of nitrogen for industry have remained static at the above figure while those for agricultural uses have risen each year from 670,000 tons in 1954-55 to 770,000 tons in 1955-56.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

week Last	week Prev.	month Last	1956 Feb. 24,
110.21	110.21	109.99	110.78

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia—Agricultural ammonia, according to one source, accounts for 70 percent of all the ammonia produced in the country. This material contains some 82 percent nitrogen and is one of the three major stimulants in the agricultural chemicals market. The other two are phosphate and potash. Consumption of these nitrogen fertilizers jumped in the decade since 1946 to 2,350,000 tons from 650,000 tons, according to the Agricultural Ammonia Institute. The spring planting season now approaching is expected to raise 1957 usage to 2.8 million tons.

In the same ten year span, the number of plants producing ammonia has nearly quadrupled, increasing capacity to 4,143,000 tons from 725,000 tons. Plants proposed or now under construction will add over 300,000 tons to this annual production capacity before the end of this year. Few in the industry expect either consumption or production to stop rising, with output continuing to outpace demand for several years. This disparity between demand and output has already put downward pressure on prices. Prices were trimmed $5 a ton to $80 for anhydrous ammonia last summer. The price later dropped to $72 and then recovered to its present level.

Anhydrous Ammonia—Sales for this material appeared off last week, a reflection, some producers agreed, of the entire market situation. Though inquiries continued to develop in respect to the approaching seasonal market, dealers said that the market was lagging behind earlier expectations. A major portion of the hopes for the seasonal future lie in the soil bank program, one producer said. A spokesman for the department of agriculture suggested that the program may create demand for an added 750,000 tons, which will be only partially offset by cuts of perhaps 400,000 tons occasioned by the program. The National Plant Food Institute agrees on the later figure but suggests that the program will add only about 500,000 tons to demand.

Animal Proteins—Little movement was reported in any area of this market, dealers reported last week. All materials stood at their previous listing with no expectations of change. Fishmeal and Fishscrap were selling for about $2 less each than they had been at the end of last month. Little fish material is about, according to one dealer, though supply is sufficient to fulfill current demands. The present period is an interum time for the fish market, with activity shown in neither the domestic nor foreign areas.

Castor Pomace—This material continues unavailable on spot with both producing plants closed down. The present listing, $45.50 nominal is resultant of a quantity of material that suddenly appeared on spot a while back. There is no information as to just when any further supply will appear.

Nitrate—A report on Chile noted that long strikes during the past fertilizer year reduced supplies by about 250,000 tons of production so that earlier arguments that the cost of production had gone down may have to be revised. Prices were reduced $1.75 per ton last year.

Phosphate—Two important announcements have been released by TVA authorities in the past weeks. One related to cuts in phosphate and nitrogen fertilizer production by the Authority; the other concerned the development of a new one-step method for making granular triple superphosphate. The later is a purely technical development that answered an agricultural need, while the former is a move in keeping with the policy set by the present administration. In a recent report it was noted that TVA shipments in 1956 fell to about 263,000 tons as against the 380,000 tons shipped in 1955. Most of the material was put to select uses in thirty-five states.

In the report on the new triple superphosphate, it was noted that the product has become popular with farmers because it is easier to drill or apply than the powdery non-granular superphosphate. Also, less of it is lost through wind action. The TVA announcement said the granular product is made in the TVA developed ammoniator-granulator pilot plant which acts in this case as an acidulating drum. It was reported that the material does not cake in bags.

TVA investigators found in pilot-plant work that when phosphate rock and phosphoric acid—raw materials for triple superphosphate—are mixed in a rotating drum, the rolling action of the drum forms the material into pellets or granules. The product, it was noted, is dry enough to go directly to storage where it remains for about a week to allow completion of the reactions.

Pesticides

New Fungicides for citrus trees are in the process of being tested on a large scale by governmental agencies in order to develop new uses for fish oils. Modifying fatty acid fraction of fish oil with quaternary ammonium compounds produces a fungicide 50 times more effective than anything now used, such as copper compounds. Tests are also being conducted with the less expensive whole oils, instead of refined fractions, to reduce costs. In one series, crude oils are combined with quaternaries; in another, emulsion containing 3 to 4 percent menhaden oil hydrogenated with a metal hydride are used. Hydride adds to thhe antifungal activity of the oil, and combination prevents plant injury that occurs when hydride alone is used. Fish oils and fish oil—metal hydride emulsions also have been found effective as meatocides, and offer advantages in nontoxicity and ease of application.

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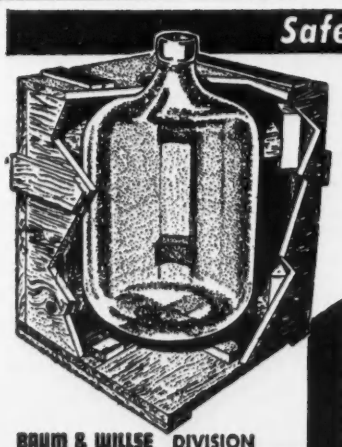
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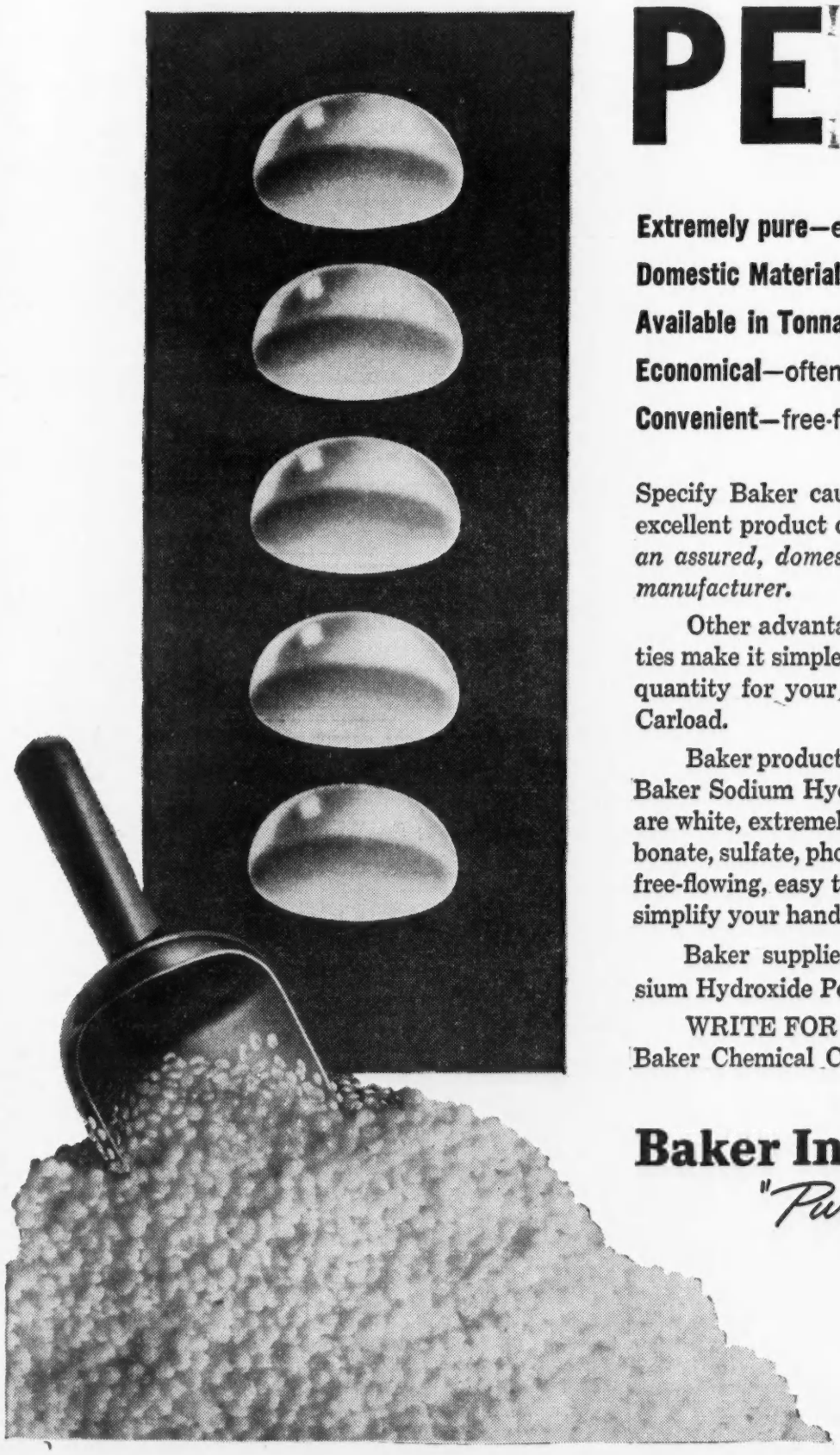

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

No price adjustments either way were noted in drugs and fine chemicals markets last week after the rash of increases in bromide salts reported two weeks ago. Trading continued at a brisk pace with medicinal fine chemicals showing added strength, especially the bulk materials which exhibit antipyretic, analgesic and antacid properties. In most instances, production facilities were operating at little short of capacity to insure adequate supplies to consumers in the pharmaceutical industry.

Vitamin markets continued to show a firm tone. Producers reported again that imports of ascorbic acid and thiamin and derivatives were not of great consequence on the domestic scene. Niacin imports were said to have picked up in recent months, although here too, producers pointed to monthly production reports for niacin which continue at high seasonal levels. Tariff Commission reports have indicated niacin production to average approximately 200,000 pounds per month since the early fall.

Industry spokesmen listed fine iodides at price levels which have been established for many months. It was noted that a recent reduction in the price of potassium iodate by roughly 30c. per pound may give that material preference over the iodide in the feed supplement trade. Competition has become increasingly heavy in the past year for the substantial volume of business available in the feed industry, it was said.

Trade sources reported good inquiry for the major antibiotics and sulfas. An FDA proposed rule of recent date would cut down on the maximum single penicillin dose to be allowed in preparations to be used in the treatment of mastitis in dairy-producing animals. It was said that significant amounts of penicillin continue to turn up in the nation's milk supply in spite of the present ruling which prohibits use of milk for human consumption for seventy-two hours after dairy animals have been treated with penicillin mastitis preparations. In this connection, it was noted that mastitis preparations of tetracycline and terramycin (30 milligrams per gram) have received good trade acceptance and no untoward effects have been observed in animals or milk.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 24, 1956
65.29	65.29	65.25	65.84

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acid Benzoic—USP material was available from major producers in lots of 100 pounds or more priced at 54c. per pound. Supplies were good and needs in the trade were said to be more or less routine. Sales volume was maintained at normal levels and shipments to consumers were continuing at a steady pace.

Acid Mandelic—Little activity was noted in this market last week. Stocks on hand were said to be quite ample and dealers reported no delays in filling orders promptly. Price was unchanged from previous reports. NF material in 100 pound lots was quoted at $2.35 per pound. Prices have been unchanged in this market for many months.

Amino Acids—Essential amino acids were said to be in good demand for use in fortifying wheat and cereal products. Prices were unchanged and material was available from major producers in bulk quantities for prompt shipment. Lysine continued to move in good business volume and methionine was well received in the trade. The latter product has been used in treating wildfire disease in tobacco plants, it was said.

Antipyrine — Inquiry appeared to be steady. NF material was quoted at $3.50 per pound. Supplies were ample and producers were well able to handle the modest demands being made at present.

Bismuth Salts—Trade sources continued to report a normal seasonal amount of business transacted. Prices were firmly quoted at previously reported levels. Dealers reported a continuing good interest from pharmaceutical houses for those bismuth salts which go into the manufacture of stomach preparations.

Butyl Laurate—Producers quoted butyl laurate in drums, works, at 37½c. per pound. Stocks on hand were ample and consumer interest was said to be seasonally good. There were no indications of a price change either way in this market.

Butyl Oleate—The market was quiet. Demands were moderate, chiefly for prompt needs. Refined material, l.c.l., works, was quoted at 32c. per pound. Supplies were adequate and producers reported facilities well able to handle the current modest demands which are characteristic in the trade at present.

Butyl Stearate—Demands were good from users in the cosmetic industry, it was said. The market was steady at current quotations. Prices ranged from 26c. to 26½c. per pound. Stocks were plentiful and dealers reported no delays in filling orders for prompt shipment.

Diethyleneglycol Boriborate—Less than carload lots were reported at 31c. per pound. Stocks were plentiful and consumer needs were said to be at a moderate level. Sales volume was maintained at a normal level and material was readily available for shipment with no delays reported.

Diglycol Laurate—Prices were quoted from 32¾c. to 34c. per pound. Stocks on hand were ample and demands continued in a normal seasonal pattern. Observers stated there had been no changes from last reports.

Diglycol Stearate—Dealers reported prices ranging from 26c. to 28c. per pound depending on quantity and seller. Trade demands were routine and stocks on hand quite plentiful according to sources queried. No changes in the conditions in this market were anticipated.

Hydrocortisone—Alcohol and acetate prices were unchanged from those levels which have been established in the trade for some time. Up to 500 grams of material was available from major producers priced at $4.75 per gram. It was felt that the market would remain essentially the same during the remainder of the present quarter.

Iodides—Consumer interest was good and price quotations continued to be held at the levels which have been established in the trade for many months. Supplies were ample to care for needs at the present time. Competition was heavy for the substantial volume of business to be had from the feed industry. Reports indicate that potassium iodate may be useful in this area, priced at $1.57 per pound.

Iodoform—Three hundred pound drum lots were priced at $4.90 per pound and ranged to $5, depending on quantity. Price quotations of long standing were fully maintained. Orders for iodoform were said to be confined primarily to actual need. Stocks were ample and moving to consumers without delay.

Magnesium Hydroxide—Demands from makers of antacid products were said to be seasonally very good. Stocks were ample to care to the substantial needs of the trade. NF powder was available from major producers priced at 23½c. per pound. Informants anticipated no changes in the conditions in this market for some time.

Mercurials—Conditions in mercurials markets were substantially the same as was indicated in previous reports. Supplies were adequate and material was moving to consumers at a normal seasonal pace. Prices of long standing remain unchanged.

Pectin—Dealers reported a good volume of business being transacted with consumers abroad as well as domestically. Supplies were adequate and prices which have been in effect for several months were unchanged. Trade sources have continued to report good interest in pectin during the past few months.

Potassium Bicarbonate—USP granular material was priced at 22c. while powder was 2c. higher per pound. Trade needs

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

were said to be good and supplies quite adequate for requirements at the present time. Dealers quotations have remained the same for many months.

Potassium Thiocyanate—Demands were reported routine and supplies quite adequate to care for the modest needs which characterize the trade at the present time. Prices were unchanged from those levels which have previously been reported.

Procaine Hydrochloride—Consumer demands were steady and stocks on hand were said to be adequate to care for the substantial needs of the trade. Prices were unchanged, according to informed trade sources. USP material in 1,000 pound lots was priced at $2.83 per pound while 100 to 500 pound lots ranged from $2.95 to $3.15. Informants stated they could forsee no change in the conditions in this market in the near future.

Reserpine—Prices were unchanged from levels previously reported. Producers quoted reserpine at $3 per gram. It was noted that this price was being shaded a bit in some quarters. Investigation into the use of reserpine was said to be continuing at a rapid pace. A recent report says that experiments with laboratory animals indicates that reserpine and derivatives such as rescinnamine, deserpedine and isoreserpine may have some antileukemic activity.

Sodium Perborate—Quotations were unchanged from those levels attained in November of last year when prices were increased to the currently held 19c. per pound in carlots. Less than carload quantities of NF or technical material were available from major producers at 21c. Stocks were adequate and inquiry was said to have been at a brisk pace over recent weeks.

Vitamins—Prices were unchanged on any of the commercially important vitamins. Interest continued to be good for the major members of the B-complex. Thiamin and derivatives were well received in the trade. Substantial demands were being made on major producers, for niacin to be used in vitamin preparations of various kinds. The use of calcium pantothenate was said to be continuing at a seasonally normal pace while pyridoxine needs were steady with sales volume characterized as being at a moderate level.

Producers reported a continuing good market for riboflavin for uses in multivitamin preparations. There was no change in prices which have prevailed in the trade since early last year when declines in the prices of major B-complex vitamins took place. USP material was quoted at $65 per kilo from major producers. It was felt that the firm tone in the market for vitamins would continue to be in evidence through the remainder of the present quarter.

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Botanicals

Trading in botanical drug markets continued in a somewhat desultory fashion last week. There were moderate consumer demands for agar, which was quoted at prices slightly less than those noted in previous reports. Dealers reported prices ranging from $2 to $2.20 per pound for USP Kobe No. 1. Powder was 20c. to 30c. higher per pound, according to observers in the trade. Supplies of mandrake root were limited as was the case with bloodroot. Inquiry for these items was moderate and sales were at a normal seasonal level. Cascara segrada bark continued to be well received in the trade and quotations on the spot market were unchanged from the 36c. per pound which has been the going price for several weeks. There was a moderate demand from consumers for copaiba balsam which ranged from 60c. to 95c. per pound while inside prices on Peru and Tolu were $1.25 and $4.50, respectively. Dealers noted few demands for Oregon fir balsam. Canadian was quoted at $32 to $35 per gallon.

Trade sources said there had been little indication of supply difficulties arising out of the recent dock strike. It was pointed out that a prolonged shutdown of dock facilities could have caused hardships for dealers during the coming harvest season.

Agar—Stocks were ample to handle the needs of the trade. Dealers quoted prices on USP No. 1 Kobe from $2 to $2.25 per pound. Consumer interest was moderate and sales were said to be steady at a low volume.

Balsams—Demands were routine. Oregon fir balsam was offered at $3.75 to $4 per gallon with few takers. Canada balsam was quoted ranging from $32 to $35 per gallon. Peru ranged from $1.25 to $1.50 per pound, while Tolu was $4.50 to $4.75. Copaiba was priced at 60c. to 95c. depending on quantity and seller. Supplies were said to be adequate to fulfill the needs of consumers at the present time.

Bloodroot—Supplies were light in the face of moderate consumer demands. Dealers quoted prices ranging from 50c. to 55c. per pound, slightly in advance of previous reports on this item.

Cascara Bark—Inquiry was good and prices held steady at levels which have been established in the trade for some time. Supplies were adequate for immediate needs according to observers in the trade. Cascara segrada bark, in bulk, was quoted at 36c. per pound.

Mandrake Root—Supplies were said to be light and demands were at a moderate pace. Prices ranged from 55c. to 60c. according to trade sources queried.

Obituaries

Raymond W. Albright

Raymond W. Albright, vice-president and general manager of Distillation Products Industries, Rochester, N. Y., a division of Eastman Kodak Company, died February 19 in that city. He was sixty-two years old.

Mr. Albright formerly was with B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, and American Anode, Inc., of which he was president and general manager. He became vice-president of Distillation Products in 1944.

Dr. Joseph G. Hamilton

Dr. Joseph G. Hamilton, pioneer in atomic medicine at the University of California, died February 18 in San Francisco. He was forty-nine years old.

Dr. Hamilton is believed to be the first ever to inject radioactive isotopes intravenously in a human being. With Dr. Robert Stone, University of California professor of radiology, he treated a leukemia patient with radiosodium at the university's medical center in 1936.

He also pioneered in the use of radioiodine to study and treat thyroid disease. He was consultant on medical problems to Atomic Energy Commission, the United States Army and Oak Ridge National Laboratory. From 1946 to 1949 he worked on radiation problems for the public Health Service.

Harry D. Greenwood, sr., former chief chemical engineer and metallurgist for United States Metals Refining Company, Carteret, N. J., died February 17 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was eighty-one years old.

Stanley A. Thompson, president of Westbrook-Thompson Holding Corporation and secretary-treasurer of Westbrook Oil Corporation, died February 19 in Fort Worth, Tex. He was seventy-one years old.

Data Offered

A new **safety data sheet on antimony trichloride** (SD-66) has been published by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. The twelve-page booklet, part of a continuing series, gives properties and essential information for the safe handling and storage of antimony trichloride, including material on shipping containers, storage, waste disposal, medical management and employee safety. Copies may be obtained from MCA, 1625 Eye street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at 30 cents each.

A booklet on piperazine is available from technical service and development of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Entitled **"Piperazine,"** the booklet describes the properties, reactions and uses of the compound. Toxicological and handling information is included.

A comprehensive technical manual on the **fundamentals of thermoplastic extrusion** has been published by Monsanto Chemical Company and the thirty-two page illustrated text is available to plastics processors on request. The manual contains both practical and theoretical discussions of the extrusion process. Copies may be had on request to Monsanto's department EX, Springfield, Mass.

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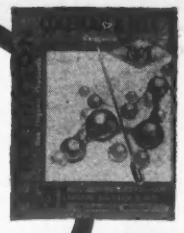

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AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—400 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
CARBONATE—50 cs, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
THIOSULFATE—3 dms, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—5 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
44 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
3 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Hamburg
2 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—65 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
ANTIMONY OXIDE—500 bgs, National Lead Co, Middlesbrough
233 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
REGULUS—60 cs, Antwerp
ARGOLS—783 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Buenos Aires
ARSENIC—102 bbls, American Firstoline Corp, Gothenburg
IODIDE—1 cs, Bios Lab, London
POWDER, RED—20 dms, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
ASPARAGINE—1 cs, S B Penick & Co, Genoa
AVOCADO PEAR OIL—6 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
BARBASCO ROOT—89 bls, Astoria Panamericana, Callao
BAYBERRY WAX—220 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Buenaventura
BEEF EXTRACT—15 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Brisbane
100 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Sydney
80 cs, Armour & Co, Buenos Aires
BEESWAX—84 blks, Livierato Bros, Djibouti
202 blks, Wm Diehl & Co, Assab
20 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
66 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Porto Alegre
52 bgs, Havana
250 pkgs, Assab
BENZOIN GUM—50 cs, F D Keller & Son, Singapore
BILE, OX—2 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, London
BISMUTH—140 cs, Cerrode Pasco Corp, Callao
BLANC FIXE—1,000 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
BONE—187 bgs, Wilson & Co, Brisbane
ASH—50 bgs, Hamburg
BURNT SIENNA—200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Larnaca
80 bgs, T H Deutz, Larnaca
UMBER—200 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Larnaca
60 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank,
BUTANEDIOL—67 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
CADMIUM—412 cs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Liverpool
CALCIUM CARBONATE—900 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
CHLORTETRACYCLINE—37 cs, London
PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—800 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
TARTRATE—566 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Buenos Aires
CANDELILLA WAX—83 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
1,480 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—57 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—202 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
CAROBS—104 bgs, Meer Corp, Piraeus
CASEIN—500 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Chemical Bank, Buenos Aires
1,140 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
300 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Buenos Aires
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CASSIA—1,560 bls, Rotterdam
1,110 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—3,383 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
1,667 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Salvador
OIL—210 tons, Buenos Aires
CELERY SEED—87 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Bombay
257 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
178 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Bombay
91 bgs, A G Dunn, Marseille
CETYL ALCOHOL—41 cs, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
3-CHLOR-2-AMINO-TOLUOL—5 dms, Toms River Cincinnati Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHOLIC ACID—8 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Buenos Aires
4 dms, L A Ferm Co, Buenos Aires
CITRONELLA OIL—10 dms, Ludwig Mueller, Keelung
CLOVES—200 bgs, J F Frank, Tamatave
400 bgs, G M Fakra, Tamatave
100 bgs, George Uhe Co, Tamatave
100 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Tamatave
500 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Zanzibar
460 bgs, Zanzibar
100 bls, Zanzibar
CLOVE OIL—23 dms, George Uhe Co, Tamatave
12 dms, G M Fakra, Tamatave
COALTAR DYES—2 dms, C A Haynes, Havre
12 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
43 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
18 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Antwerp
24 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
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COPAL GUM—76 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
107 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Macassar
118 bkts, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Macassar
184 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
64 bkts, D Hecht & Co, Sourabaya
COPPER CYANIDE—178 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CORIANDER SEED—750 bgs, Buenos Aires
CORN STARCH—1,796 bgs, Rotterdam
CREAM OF TARTAR—454 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—455 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUBE POWDER—1,309 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUMIN SEED—1,000 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Khorramshahr
447 bgs, Rotterdam
CUTTLEFISH BONE—25 cs, Chas McCollough Co, Kobe
100 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Kobe
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DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Singapore
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50 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
35 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
DEHYDROACETIC ACID—6 kgs, Hull
DEXTRIN—76 bgs, National Starch Products, Rotterdam
280 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
932 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
331 bgs, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—1,890 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
34 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bremen
1,700 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
405 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Larnaca
FENNEL SEED—99 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Hamburg
FLAX WAX—20 bgs, London
FUEL OIL—546,215 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
79,233 bbls, C H Sprague & Son, San Lorenzo
263,798 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
161,945 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
117,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
114,019 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
116,674 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
65,931 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
36,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
90,981 bbls, Central Petroleum Corp, San Lorenzo
122,785 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
FURFURAL—859 tons, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, La Romana
GALL—3 dms, [illegible] Benkart, Vera Cruz
OX—2 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Melbourne
1 dm, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Brisbane
14 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Sydney
1 dm, Sydney
3 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Hamburg
2 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Antwerp
5 dms, Merck & Co, Durban
GELATIN—300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
221 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Hamburg
30 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
100 bgs, G G Lippelgoes, Hull
203 bgs, Rotterdam
GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, Tamatave
GINGER—160 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Alleppey
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480 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Pepper Products Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
80 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Cochin
160 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cochin
160 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
400 bgs, Cochin
GLUE—50 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
STOCK—494 bgs, Karr Ellis & Co, Liverpool
GLYCERINE—108 tons, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
369 dms, Alexandria
GLYCINE—17 cks, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—900 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
3,655 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Narvik
GUAR GUM—400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
GYPSUM—500 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
400 bgs, A Gusmer, Liverpool
CRUDE—10,023 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
H ACID—213 dms, Berkshire Chemicals & Color Co, Genoa
HIBITANE—5 dms, A J Demay & Co, Liverpool
1 dm, Ayerst Lab, Liverpool
IRON BLUE—35 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
OXIDE—50 bbls, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Malaga
441 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Malaga
JUNIPER BERRIES—76 bgs, Brown Bros, Leghorn
KAJAPOETI OIL—2 dms, Rotterdam
KARAYA GUM—30 bgs, Max Van Pels, Bombay
614 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
650 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
304 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
156 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
305 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
123 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
46 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
LACTOSE—50 dms, Rotterdam
LAURIC ACID—508 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Hull
LAVENDER OIL—3 dms, Roubechez Inc, Barcelona
SPIKE—11 dms, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
LEMONGRASS OIL—60 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Cochin
41 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
35 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
48 dms, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
18 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Cochin
LIVER POWDER—62 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
MACE—56 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Tandjong Priok
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—200 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
CHLORATE—1 cs, Bios Lab, Liverpool
MANGANESE ORE—896 bgs, National Carbon Co, London
MARJORAM LEAVES—40 bls, Levy & Levis Co, Marseille
276 bgs, Callao
MENTHOL—250 cs, Schwabach & Co, Santos
150 cs, Rio de Janeiro

MERCURY—632 flks, Cadiz
MOLASSES—550 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MUSK, ARTIFICIAL—5 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—2,666 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Visakhapatnam
666 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Visakhapatnam
MYRRH GUM—67 bgs, Meer Corp, Aden
NAPHTHALENE—2,529 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
1,275 bgs, Standard Napthalene Products, Middlesbrough
1,440 bgs, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Antwerp
NAPHTHOL—10 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
8 dms, Rotterdam
NICKEL ACETATE—42 bgs, American Firstoline Corp, Bremen
NICOTINE SULFATE—6 dms, Conray Products Co, Rotterdam
NIGER SEED—117 bgs, Hinton & Co, Massawa
117 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Massawa
119 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Massawa
177 bgs, Wagner Bros, Massawa
295 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Massawa
m-NITRO-p-TOLUIDINE—8 dms, A V Berner & Co, Liverpool
NUTMEG—50 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
75 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
67 bgs, East India Trading Co, Rotterdam
138 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Macassar
33 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Macassar
66 bgs, A G Dunn, Macassar
76 bgs, Kellys American Ltd, Tandjong Priok
66 bgs, East India Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
33 bgs, A G Dunn, Tandjong Priok
OLIBANUM GUM—291 bgs, S Hartman, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—200 dms, First National Boston, Sfax
150 dms, C Pappas & Co, Sfax
25 dms, Musolino Lo Conte, Sfax
25 dms, J Ferrera & Son, Sfax
192 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Sfax
96 dms, Balbo Oil Corp, Sfax
96 dms, Schroder Bros, Sfax
100 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Sfax
60 dms, First National Chicago, Sfax
53 dms, Venice Importing Co, Haifa
26 dms, Import Oil Co, Haifa
79 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Haifa
105 dms, Mawer Gulden Annis Inc, Haifa
26 dms, Dessimone Co, Haifa
10 dms, Keller Food Co, Marseille
48 dms, Colivi Packing Co, Marseille
25 dms, Cimino Import Co, Marseille
50 dms,, Marseille
ORRIS ROOT—8 bgs S B Penick & Co, Bombay
OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
OXBILE EXTRACT—4 dms, Lang & Marshall, Copenhagen
PALMAROSA OIL—1 dm, Givaudan Corp, Bombay
PALMKERNEL OIL—49 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
783 tons, E F Drew & Co, Hull
PAPAIN—3 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanga
16 cs, Dares Salaam
43 cs, Mombasa

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Diiodohydroxyquin, U.S.P.
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Glutamic Acid and HCl
•
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, U.S.P.
•
Paba, N.F.
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Paba Potassium
•
Paba Sodium
•
Phthalylsulfacetamide
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Piperazine Salts
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Procaine Hydrochloride, U.S.P.
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Rutin, N.F.
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1,000 bls, C Fafard, Hamburg
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160 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
560 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
720 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
111 bgs, E A Johnson & Co, Vera Cruz
560 bgs, Virchand Penachand, Cochin
480 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
80 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cochin
400 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
240 bgs, Volkart Bros, Alleppey
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Alleppey
120 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Alleppey
160 bgs, C Czarinkow, Alleppey
240 bgs, A G Dunn, Alleppey
320 bgs, Cochin
RED—50 bgs, V A Cordovi, Vera Cruz
50 bgs, M S Cowen Co, Kobe
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112 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Yokohama
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140 bgs, Zanzibar
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—249,287 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
465,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
92,973 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Vera Cruz
106,060 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
113,945 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
a-PICOLINE—50 dms, Rohner Gehrig, Hull
PLASTER OF PARIS—130 bgs, Smith & Nephew, Liverpool
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE EMULSION—80 bbls Lloyd Associates, Bremen
CHLORIDE—396 bgs, Antwerp
POPPY SEED—400 bgs, Louis Furth, Buenos Aires
1,100 bgs, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Buenos Aires
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—1,000 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
NITRATE—330 bgs, Philip Bros Chemicals, Bremen
PERCHLORATE—100 dms, C Hardy, Havre
PERMANGANATE—40 dms, Henley & Co, London
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
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774 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—50 dms, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
30 dms, P H Petry, Mombasa
FLOWERS—50 bls, Fairfield Chemical Division, Puna
250 bls, Dar es Salaam
QUEBRACHO CRYSTALS—40 bgs, J E Bernard, Glasgow
860 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
524 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
4,375 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
8,424 bgs, Buenos Aires
POWDER—50 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Hull
100 bgs, Glasgow
QUINIDINE SULFATE—16 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
RUTILE SAND—1,200 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
900 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
RUTIN—4 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
6 dms, Melbourne
SAGO FLOUR—565 bgs, Singapore
SALICYLIC ACID—110 dms, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Cochin
10 cs, A Verley & Co, Cochin
9 cs, Roure-Dupont Inc, Cochin
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, P N Rowe, Bangkok
SESAME SEED, HULLED—435 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Alexandria
SILICA—2 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Havre
SODIUM ALUMINATE—250 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ARSENATE—115 dms, Harry Dixon & Sons, Glasgow
BICARBONATE—795 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE—20 bgs, Yardley of London, Liverpool
CHLORITE—110 cans, Philip Bros Chemicals, Rotterdam
100 dms, Rotterdam
CYANIDE—250 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
FERROCYANIDE—448 bgs, Antwerp
SPEARMINT LEAVES—291 cs, P H Petry, Alexandria
STARCH—600 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
122 bgs, Federal Adhesive Corp, Rotterdam
SULFANILAMIDE—18 dms, A J Demay & Co, Liverpool
SULFUR, CRUDE—10,105 tons, American Cyanamid Co, Coatzacoalcos
SUMAC EXTRACT—40 cks, J E Bernard, Glasgow
50 cks, Glasgow
TAPIOCA—111 bgs, Island Specialty Co, Majunga
FLOUR—3,335 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
540 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
23 bgs, B M T Commodity Corp, Bangkok
6,400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
223 bgs, Morsingstar Nicol, Majunga
TARTARIC ACID—200 bbls, American Janart Corp, Genoa
THYME LEAVES—72 bls, Seek & Kade, Marseille
11 bls, Levy & Levis Co, Marseille
TRAGACANTH GUM—10 cs, Eastern Mohair & Trading Co, Khorramshahr
100 cs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
75 bgs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
70 bgs, Eastern Mohair & Trading Co, Khorramshahr
100 bgs, Gill & Duffus, Khorramshahr
40 cs, S S Bahary, Khorramshahr
73 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Khorramshahr
15 cs, U Simidian & Co, Khorramshahr
28 cs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Khorramshahr
84 cs, Khorramshahr
299 bgs, Khorramshahr
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—240 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
132 bgs, Chemical Bank, Antwerp
UREA, SYNTHETIC—8,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VALERIAN ROOT—195 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay

—Continued on page 59

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Movement in this market was limited last week, with a number of materials easing in spot positions as the result of the end of the dock strike. Pimento leaf oil declined 5c. per pound it was noted; this oil has been soft on spot for some weeks. In some areas of the market it was held that a continuation of the strike would have given strength to materials, i.e., lemongrass, which could not hope for strength otherwise. Citronella oil also was included in this group. However, the consensus was that the strike would be short-lived, as it was, and not too many dealers expected the market to develop any differently than it has. The slight slump which has set in as an aftermath also was anticipated for it was known that the market would suddenly be deluged with material that had been temporarily blocked. The citrus oils continued strong and their position on the market should broaden with the development of the seasonal market. Bois de rose remained unchanged with little intimation of a return to the strong holding position at source that was attempted a while back.

In the seeds and spices market, poppy is steady and generally in tighter supply than caraway. Top qualities of Nicaraguan sesame were said to be scarce and very firmly held. Coriander was relatively inactive and the price ruled at the low of the year. A shortage in fennel seed was caused by the difficulty in recleaning to meet F&D requirements. Celery was steady at present levels and most of the arrivals expected prior to newcrop are now in. All grades of cardamom are said to be in tight supply and prices rule very firm. Most of the herbs are reportedly in short supply and prices for the most part as a result are fully and steady. Fancy quality oregano, one dealer suggested, is apt to be scarce this summer.

One source has noted that the general wage increase in Spain should further stiffen prices of material from that area. Due to weather conditions and other factors, essential oils and seeds and spice crops from Spain were for the most part short last year with prices, as a result, standing relatively high. This should help to forestall any easing in situation that might have been anticipated.

Producers in the Belgian Congo have been querying the Department of Commerce in an attempt to find buyers for Geranium and other essential oils.

The Department of Commerce reported last week that the newly formed India Pepper and Spice Trade Association of Cochin has been granted a three year license to conduct forward trade in pepper. This action, inaugurated on January 15, is a move to stabilize the Indian pepper trade, which is facing keen competition from Indonesia and Sarawak in the world market. The United States is the major purchaser of Indian pepper.

Price Trends

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Oil, pimento leaf, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 24, 1956
145.39	145.40	138.25	135.36

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Nutmeg—This material continued very scarce last week with a number of dealers listing prices on spot as nominal, it was reported here last week. According to reports, costs of nutmegs are continuing to work higher. In some quarters it was said that the spice had moved up by as much as 15c. per pound. However, spot dealers in the spice, confronted with strong buyer resistance because of high prices, have reported a lag of interest and as a result have softened the price tone somewhat. Nominal quotations on nutmeg oil remained unmoved to-date and stood at a record level of $15.50 to $18 per pound.

Geranium—Bourbon and Algerian material are said to be in a generally firm position, most dealers here on spot agreed last week. The firmness in Bourbon is attributed to recent heavy demands for the account of European buyers, whereas in the case of Algerian oil, replacements are highly uncertain as the result of upset internal conditions at source. The Bourbon spot quote, about $15 per pound, is the result of a recent 75c. price advance. Reports at the time of the advance from the primary center noted a very tight supply situation with heavy orders in the final quarter of last year having cut into supplies. A factor noted in the situation of Algerian material was that it generally follows the trend set by Bourbon. However, with conditions what they are in the source area, dealers here conceded that it might become very dear.

Lemongrass—Dealers reported lemongrass oil a shade lower for prompt shipment from India, with spot positions for the time remaining unmoved. This later is resultant, it is felt, of the current shipping tieup due to the recent strike. However, now that the strike is settled and shipments will be run according to schedule, the normal position of lemongrass oil, one of softness in tone and price, should become felt in full on spot. The overproduction factor in this market has predominated for some time, dealers here said, surviving both the Suez situation and the recent strike. There is little hope for any revival until some of the material has been bought or removed from the market.

Lime—Offerings of lime oil, one source noted, are generally restricted. Last seasons production in Mexico is said to be virtually all sold, and new production will not start to come into the market until May and June. This is too late to capture the early seasonal trade market which is generally hungry for the citrus materials.

Dealers with unsold lots of spot lime oil are reluctant to part with present holdings despite the fact that some fair sized parcels have accumulated on docks because of the recent strike. Most of the other citrus oils continue to show good strength also, a consensus of dealers agreed. Demand for lemon oil is holding up in good volume and the situation in orange displayed firmness because of the restricted supply of California material.

Pimento Leaf—This material, following a slight flurry of interest toward the end of last year, has shown a soft tone in the spot market, dealers here reported last week. The current listing of $2.70 per pound is about 5c. less than the last quote and a 15c. come-down from the listing being quoted at the first of the year.

Spearmint—This material has remained soft, dealers here on spot reported last week, since the first reports of a heavy crop reached the market, some months ago. At present, spearmint oil from the second cutting is quite plentiful with some holders being inclined to shade prices below the market. One source suggested that other dealers are firm in their ideas regarding prices, especially on oil produced from the first cutting of the crop. There is little question, however, that the market will remain easy in general tone until some of the material now present is removed from the spot scene.

Aromatic Chemicals

Some slight fresh interest was occasioned, dealers here reported, by the recent decrease in price of some aromatic chemicals. However, the interest was not enough to give the aromatic chemicals market any particular stiffening in overall tone. This area of the market, as most others, for the past weeks, has reportedly been holding its own but been unable to move much beyond that mark. With the seasonal period soon to open, there is a level of strength in production and shipping that steps beyond the boundaries of sales. The hoped for boost in aromatic chemicals that might have been brought about by the delay in shipping of essential oils because of the Suez Canal situation, never really got off the ground, one producer here noted. This in some instances made for slight surpluses in some areas.

Seeds and Spices

Dealers and producers here reported that even spot prices last week failed to

sustain themselves in a market in which attracted virtually no interest. In reference to the dock strike, one dealer noted that it "attracted less attention than a wet firecracker." Foreign asking prices have remained stable, dealers said, despite a minimum in demand from the domestic and spot scene. While there is little likelihood of a general decline, most dealers confessed expectations of little more than spotty gains in the face of the ample quantities afloat in this market. Shipments were spurred by a desire to beat the freight increase which took effect February 14, but it is already obvious that this increase has meanwhile been absorbed by the producers and shippers in the face of the indifference displayed by consumers here and elsewhere.

The apathy in this market may be traced at least in part to the preoccupation by the trade with the effects of stricter endorsement of the Food and Drug regulations. While pepper didn't appear to present a problem, some seeds, roots, cassia, nutmeg, cloves chillies and particularly sage and other leaves were considered bound to feel the effect.

It was also said that the risk of incurring greater reconditioning expenses should soon be expressed by a number of price advances for particularly vulnerable items.

Nutmegs—This material was down to a $2 per pound level last week, dealers here reported. The current listing, 10c. less than previous quotes, is the result of a steady decline over the past few weeks. The material, which had been the fastest moving and strongest stuff in the market, was, according to dealers, stiffled by too high prices that had advanced too swiftly. Faced with a diminishment of demand, the market had to face a softening tone and then a hiatus. No immediate movement is expected in either direction, but since there is a definite shortage of material, there is no question that the market will not soften too much further.

Paprika—(this is a continuation of last week's report on this material). Spain in a normal year's harvest produces up to 7,500 tons of paprika, of which almost half is consumed in the country itself or exported to other European countries and to Latin American countries. This year the Spanish crop is estimated to be no more than 4,000 to 4,500 tons, the bulk of which was sold quite early by the growers to the domestic Spanish consumers. The United States, which has consistently imported between 2,800 and 3,700 tons of Spanish paprika a year, is confronted with the fact that Spain this season probably has no more than a maximum of 2,000 tons paprika for sale in the export market, of which 650 tons arrived here between October 15 and December 31, 1956. Therefore, at the time of writing, Spain is believed to have no more than 1,350 tons of exportable paprika. Furthermore, it is generally known that the quality leaves much to be desired. This, naturally, is due to adverse weather conditions at the time of growing.

The second most important supplier, Yugoslavia, which on the average exported 250 tons to the U.S. out of a total crop of about 1,000 tons in 1955, has to fill this year not only the increased American demand but also increased European demand where Hungarian paprika is usually imported.

Yugoslavia this year is filling the gap created by the political events in Hungary. The Yugoslav crop is also smaller this season, amounting to no more than 750 tons of which about 250 tons are consumed in Germany and Austria leaving a quantity for export to the U.S.A. of 400 to 500 tons. Last year, the Soviet Union purchased 350 tons of Yugoslavian paprika. Should Russia, during the current political situation, abstain from buying, Yugoslavia may be able to increase her exports to the United States from about 250 tons to 500 tons. Demand for Yugoslavian paprika has broadened in the wake of the above described developments in Spain to such an extent that they have already sold in excess of their entire exports during 1955 and 1956 which were already showing an upward trend.

Pepper—The dock strike caused a firmer tone in spot prices, one dealer here reported last week. However, it was agreed that no avalanche of orders hit the market, and thus the reaction was considered mild. Shipment levels remained unaltered. India seemed to be satisfied to wait until buyers might be willing to meet its level. Singapore remained a cent or two higher and made no effort to compete. The general feeling in the market throughout was that the strike would be of short duration. The slump expected on the heels of the closing of the strike has not taken place but most agree that it is merely the holding action of dealers and that ease should creep in soon.

Red pepper arrivals of Hontakas and Santakas gave dealers a better supply picture on spot. Prices were said to be full and steady and no pressure was felt from Japan.

Vanilla Beans—Madagascar shipments of this material, according to one source, have been limited to a mere 162 cases. This is said to be in sharp contrast to the rather sizable lots that normally would be arriving at this time of the year. Shipments against purchases of new crop beans will not begin to arrive here until May or June. Since over half of the new crop has already been sold, a rather severe squeeze is suggested by some dealers, though others concede that the market might get through on a firm though even level.

Lever Bros. Names Two

The appointments of Raymond F. Underwood to the new position of director of sales development of Lever Brothers Company, New York, and of Hugh R. Conklin as general sales manager of the company's Lever division have been announced.

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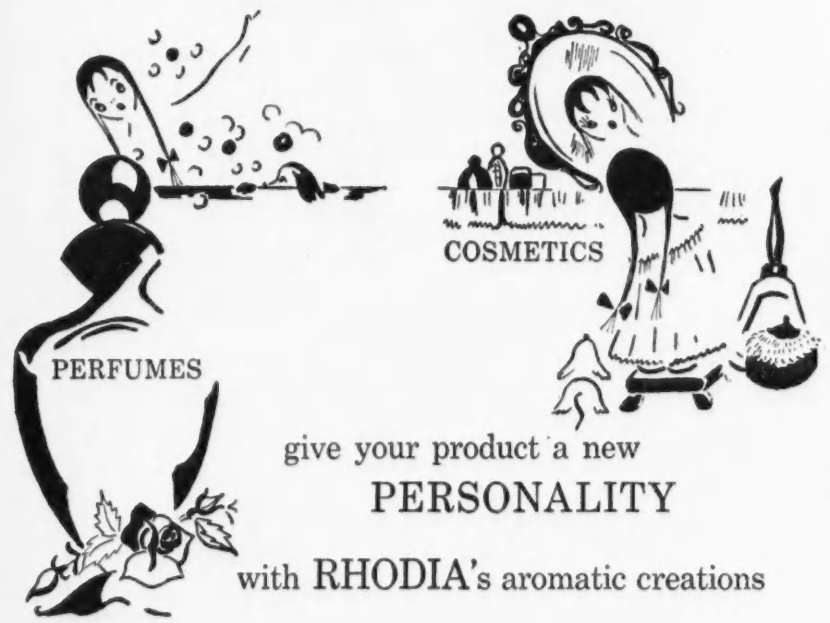

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Tannin Project Reported In Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Rhodesia Wattle Company has begun the production of tannin in the first of its extract plants near the town of Melsetter in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, according to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce.

Two other factories are under construction and when completed, value of extract produced (at current prices) will total $2.5 million a year. Raw material is obtained from 40,000 wattle trees planted in some 68,000 acres in the southeastern part of the federation.

The facilities each will produce 8,000 tons of extract per year which will use 48,000 tons of green bark derived from stripping 6,000 to 7,000 acres a year. Reforestation is carried out immediately after stripping and the growth cycle is ten years. To date $7 million has been invested in the project.

Chemical Research's

—*Continued from page 5*

rosin and wax sizes it may give improved sizing. This material is still largely experimental."

Other topics discussed by Mr. Jahn included:

• Chemicals that control fiber surfaces —"One of the more interesting developments in paper chemistry is the use of chemicals which combine with the hydroxyl groups of cellulose on the fiber surfaces, resulting in 'hydrophobing' the fiber surface . . . The most recent of these interesting sizing agents are the alkylketene dimers."

• Chemicals in the woods—"Developments . . . go right back to the forest where chemical fertilizers are now beginning to be used and where chemical debarking is being practiced. Chemical fertilizers will open a new technique in forest practice for improvement of quality and quantity of pulpwood production."

• Pulping and pulp purification—"Last month at the meeting of the Canadian Paper and Pulp Association a report was given on the effect of sodium borohydride on the brightening of pulp. The action of metal hydrides as pulp brighteners is also currently being studied."

• Chemicals for special purposes—"Incorporation of corrosion inhibitors in wrapping papers is a subject of considerable interest. The best type of inhibitor is a vapor phase substance that creates a corrosion-inhibiting atmosphere inside the package. Such a compound which is commercially available is dicyclohexylammonium nitrate.

"Interesting new slimicides have been found in studies by American Smelting & Refining Company and by Robert Zable at the College of Forestry. These are organic arsenicals such as organic arsenilates and arsonates and cacodylates. Certain specific compounds in these classes show remarkable inhibition to bacteria, molds and fungi."

• New fiber materials—"The blending of new and different fibers with cellulose fibers and also the use of these new fibers alone is a development of growing significance. Surprising and unusual properties can be obtained, which may be of great value for special purposes.

"Great activity is now taking place in developing the many types of synthetic organic fibers for special papers. These include viscose rayon, cellulose acetate, teflon, orlon, nylon, dacron, polyvinyl chloride, dynel and vicara.

Carbide & Carbon

—*Continued from page 3*

amount will be spent on these activities. Included in this research program will be intensified efforts in fluorine chemistry.

For instance, in the field of polymer chemistry the Bakelite Company, another division of Union Carbide, has already developed several fluorothene resins. Research and process development work is being continued in this area.

Other possible fluorine chemicals could lead to new types of lubricants, highly effective agricultural chemicals, or more efficient surface-active agents. The increasing use of refrigeration and air-conditioning in homes and industry has created a wide demand for fluorocarbon refrigerants. Since World War II a second large market developed for fluorocarbons as the pressurizing component in aerosol packages.

Under John A. Field's vice-president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, the fluorocarbons will be marketed as refrigerants and propellants for aerosols. A sales organization is now being established to serve these industries. Backing up the field service group will be a customer service laboratory group to help with advice on formulations and engineering problems.

Phosphoric Works

—*Continued from page 3*

lurgique de Prayon, a Belgian company. The sulfuric acid used in the new plant is spent acid from the neighboring plant of National Distillers.

Sodium silicofluoride is also produced in the new plant as a by-product. Purification facilities are being installed, and by April the plant will be producing this material in a grade suitable for domestic water supply fluoridation and industrial uses.

The new phosphoric acid plant is the first in the country to be built with a primary purpose of supplying phosphoric acid to fertilizer manufacturers, according to L. C. Byck, USI manager of heavy chemical sales.

He pointed out that with the trend toward high analysis plant foods, fertilizer manufacturers are turning more and more toward phosphoric acid as a rich source of phosphorus.

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Petroleum Derivatives

World crude petroleum production averaged a record 16,675,000 barrels daily during March, 1956, increasing 1.7 percent over the previous month, according to final data released last week by the Bureau of Mines. In the Middle East, daily average production reached 3,668,000 barrels, also a record high. Output in Iran increased 24 percent to total 537,000 barrels daily, while Iraq averaged 718,000 barrels daily in March, as compared with 678,000 barrels in February, the Bureau reported. Daily average production in Kuwait was 1,175,000 barrels, a 4.4 percent gain over the previous month. Saudi Arabian output, at 1,009,000 barrels daily, remained substantially unchanged, while Venezuela produced a record 2,392,000 barrels daily, the Bureau said.

Production of all liquefied petroleum gases (including butane, propane, isobutane and mixtures) during the two week period ended January 31 reached 306,911,000 gallons, as against 283,926,000 gallons in the previous period, according to the semi-monthly report of the American Petroleum Institute. Inventories on January 31 stood at 435,458,000 gallons, declining seasonally from the 528,430,000 gallons held on January 15. Production figures for individual gases appear below.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 24, 1956
107.64	107.64	105.71	104.37

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Aliphatic Solvents—The price advances of a month ago have been firmly maintained. At most shipping points petroleum aliphatics were increased 1c. per gallon. In Ohio, an additional ½c. increase was posted to absorb higher shipping costs, while on the West Coast advances were generally limited to ½c. per gallon. These revisions were directly a result of the higher prices of crude oil.

Benzol—Producers have held the line on prices despite higher quotations of crude oil and a shifting market picture. Imported material as well as domestic production was moving evenly and in good volume last week. Supplies were ample to take care of prompt needs but no oversupply was indicated. In the opinion of some producers, the current market is adjusted to absorbing a high level of imports. If these imports were to be curtailed or shut off by political developments, the petroleum industry would have to move quickly to increase its capacity.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Production of butane totaled 71,296,000 gallons during the two week period ended January 31, according to the semi-monthly report of the American Petroleum Institute. This compares with a total of 67,736,000 gallons reported for the previous two week period. Inventories at plants, terminals and underground on January 31 stood at 144,755,000 gallons, declining seasonally from the 150,331,000 gallons held on January 15. All figures are on a Bureau of Mines basis.

Isobutane—Output of this material during the period January 16 to January 31 was reported at 18,121,000 gallons by the American Petroleum Institute. During the previous two week period output totaled 18,707,000 gallons. Inventories on January 31 aggregated 7,678,000 gallons, as compared with 10,128,000 gallons on January 15.

Propane—Production during the two week period ended January 31 amounted to 144,289,000 gallons, as reported by the A.P.I. During the previous two weeks production had totaled 131,766,000 gallons. Inventories on January 31 showed a sharp seasonal decline to 260,948,000 gallons from 348,576,000 gallons on January 15.

Output of all liquefied petroleum gases (including butane, propane, isobutane, and mixtures) from January 16 to January 31 reached 306,911,000 gallons, as against 283,926,000 gallons in the previous two week period. January 31 inventories showed a decline, totaling 435,458,000 gallons, as compared with 528,430,000 gallons on January 15.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 2 totaled 253,991,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 254,190,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 199,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,341,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,142,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended February 1, 1957, indicate an increase in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the A.P.I., the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,422,000 barrels, an increase of 26,000 barrels for the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,202,000 barrels were 13,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 134,000 barrels above the week ended February 3, 1956. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 769,000 barrels daily, compared with 740,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending February 1, 1957, crude oil production averaged 7,411,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 8,196,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 826,000 barrels daily.

World crude petroleum production averaged a record 16,675,000 barrels daily during March, 1956, an increase of 1.7 percent, according to final data released last week by the Bureau of Mines. Total daily average production in the Middle East, at 3,668,000 barrels, set a record for the second consecutive month. Production in Iran increased 24.0 percent to reach 537,000 barrels daily, while Iraq averaged 718,000 barrels daily in March, as compared with 678,000 during February. Daily average production in Kuwait was 1,175,000 barrels, a 4.4 percent gain over the previous month. Saudi Arabian production, at 1,009,000 barrels daily, remained substantially unchanged, while Venezuela produced a record 2,392,000 barrels daily.

Crude imports into western Europe totaled 2,058,000 barrels daily during March, an increase of 6.9 percent. On the daily average basis the Netherlands imported 62.7 percent more crude petroleum than in February. French imports increased 5.3 percent to reach 553,000 barrels daily. Imports into the United Kingdom declined somewhat.

Crude exports from the Middle East (exclusive of shipments to Aden and Bahrain) gained 10.0 percent to reach 2,869,000 barrels daily in March. On the daily average basis, exports from Kuwait and Iraq reached record levels of 1,167,000 and 701,000 barrels respectively. Exports from Iran increased 70.0 percent, while Venezuelan exports declined slightly to 1,718,000 barrels daily.

World crude runs to stills (exclusive of the U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe) remained substantially unchanged at 14,533,000 barrels daily in March. Little change occurred in Venezuela and Netherlands Antilles, where daily average runs amounted to 580,000 and 820,000 barrels respectively. Crude runs in France, at 567,000 barrels daily, established a record for the second successive month. Italy refined a record 394,000 barrels daily in March, increasing 13.9 percent.

World crude petroleum stocks, according to available data, increased 165,000 barrels daily during March, as compared to a decline of 322,000 in February.

Total production of major refined products in the world (exclusive of the U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe) averaged 13,818,000 barrels daily (as against 13,942,000 in February). Production of motor fuel in March was 5,458,000 barrels daily (5,433,000 in February; kerosine, 837,000 (843,000); distillate fuel oil, 3,108,000 (3,175,000); residual fuel oil, 4,178,000 (4,268,000); and lubricants, 237,000 (223,000 in February).

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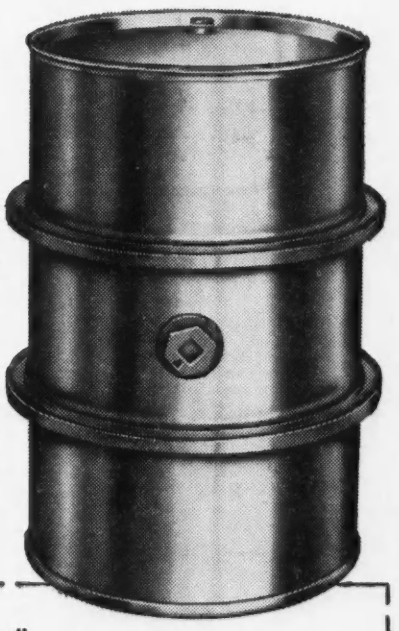

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Coatings Materials

Producers of cobalt driers last week moved quotations substantially lower to reflect the drastic reductions in the price of the metal. Affected by the change are cobalt linoleate, which is down seven and three-fourth cents per pound for the eight percent grade and six and one-fourth cents per pound in the liquid grade; and naphthenate, resinate and tallate, all of which are one and three-fourths cents lower. Recent discoveries of ample ore deposits in the Belgian Congo brought about the reduction in the metal quotation, which in turn prompted a downward revision in cobalt oxide (a pigment), and other derivatives, including, most recently, the salts and driers.

A leading maker of copper oxide last week reduced prices of both red and black oxide by 1½c. per pound in response to another decline in the basic metal. This decline in oxide follows a 2c. per pound reduction posted only a short while ago. Under the new schedule black oxide is fifty cents per pound for quantities of 100 to 1,999 pounds, forty-nine cents for 2,000 pounds to minimum truckload, and forty-eight cents per pound for full truckloads. U. S. Navy Type I red oxide is sixty-one cents per pound in lots up to 5,000 pounds, sixty cents per pound in lots up to 39,900 pounds, and fifty-nine cents in larger quantities. Comparable prices of Type II are fifty-nine cents, fifty-eight cents, and fifty-seven cents, respectively.

The major price advances that were made effective in dry colors at the start of the year have been generally maintained, although increases in a few specialty colors were withdrawn. Sales since the start of the year have been reported to be only moderate, but quite adequate in view of the seasonal lull that is current in paint manufacture.

According to the Department of Agriculture, export business in gum rosin continued to move at a reduced rate during the week ended February 15 because of a scarcity of shipping space. During the same week domestic sales of drums and bagged rosin fell off slightly, the Department said. In reporting January production of gum naval stores, the Department noted that output was higher than last year while seasonal production (April through January) was running about three percent lower. Total turpentine production, the department said, amounted to 5,510 barrels. CCC gum rosin stocks dropped by 13,290 drums while steam distilled rosin stocks were about the same as a month earlier.

The shellac market is steadier after having passed through a period of market price easiness, dealers noted. In the orange grades, declines of about 6c. per pound were reported during the early weeks of the year, reflecting supply excess at the source. The bleached grades dropped 3c. per pound during the same period. Now that most of the newcrop material has begun to move, dealers find the market in better balance.

Copal and dammar gums are all steady at the advanced levels announced previously. These increases were generally a reflection of higher shipping costs, dealers reported, although some gums, notably the Philippine group, were further increased because of supply shortages.

Late last week the prospect of continued weakness in copper chemicals developed with the announcement that custom smelters were offering copper at 30 cents per pound, some 2 cents below the current listings of basic producers. The pattern in recent months has been for producers to follow the smelters' lead in price policy.

Reports from the plasticizer field indicate well sustained buying interest in industrial outlets. The automobile industry has boosted production substantially in anticipation of a sales upturn during the Spring season. Many of their operations involve heavy use of plasticizers. In the outlook of some observers, though, the high cost of credit could make the coming sales season a disappointing one in automobiles through a reduction in installment buying. This would leave dealers with heavy stocks, as occurred last year, and cause a sharp readjustment in production schedules, these observers point out. There is less uncertainty in connection with plasticizer sales to other outlets, particularly paint production, which is expected to hit an excellent stride this spring.

Pricewise, the plasticizer market has experienced no new developments in the past month. Nearly all producers are now selling dioctyl phthalate at 28 cents per pound, as contrasted with the previous price of 28½ cents per pound. Tricresyl phosphate has also settled at the reduced price of a month ago. Producers of the latter material report that its sales position vis-a-vis phthalates has been improved as a result of the price cut. Dimethyl and diethyl phthalate are steady and unchanged at the advanced level that was set October 1.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
Cobalt linoleate, 8%, 7¾c. per lb.
liq., 6%, 6¼c. per lb.
Naphthenate, resinate, and tallate, 1¾c. per lb.
Copper oxide, red and black, 1½c. per pound.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 24, 1956
100.77	100.78	100.79	100.08

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Price was unchanged at 27c. per pound, carlots, in a seasonally quiet market. Supplies are plentiful.

Cobalt Oxide—Quotations are steady at the substantially reduced levels reported here recently. Interest in cobalt oxide as a paint material is expected to gain ground because of the lower price.

Copper Oxide—Prices of both red and black copper oxide were reduced last week by a major producer in response to another decline in the basic metal. This oxide decline follows a 2c. per pound reduction announced two weeks ago. Under the revised listing black oxide is fifty cents per pound for quantities of 100 to 1,999 pounds, forty-nine cents for 2,000 pounds to minimum truckload, and forty-eight cents per pound for truckloads. U. S. Navy Type I red oxide is sixty-one cents per pound in lots up to 5,000 pounds, sixty cents per pound in lots up to 39,900 pounds, and fifty-nine cents in larger quantities. Comparable prices of Type II are fifty-nine cents, fifty-eight cents, and fifty-seven cents, respectively.

Dry Colors—The major price advances that were made effective at the start of the year have been maintained, although increases in a few specialty colors were withdrawn. Sales since the start of the year have been moderate, but quite adequate in view of the seasonal lull in paint manufacture. The market is expected to liven up soon under the impact of buying for the spring season.

Lead Pigments—Better consuming interest has been observed in the rubber and automobile industries, particularly the latter. Paint buying has started to pick up, but is still seasonally off. Prices have been exceptionally steady this past year, the last change having been posted in the Spring of 1956.

Titanium Dioxide—The 1c. advance reported here last week has spread to other major producers. Several makers announced that orders received before February 25 would be given consideration for shipment at the old prices, providing that supply levels permitted shipment before April.

The new listings are as follows:—anatase, carloads, 25½c. per pound; less than carload to five tons, 26c. per pound; less than five tons, 26½c. per pound; rutile, carloads, 27½c. per pound; less than car-

Coatings Materials

load to five tons, 28c. per pound; less than five tons, 28½c. per pound.

Natural Resins

Gum—These materials were all steady last week at the advanced levels announced previously. The increases were generally a reflection of higher shipping costs, although some gums, notably the Philippine group, were additionally increased because of supply shortages. Philippine pale chips, for instance, were boosted to 26½c. per pound, an advance of 5c., owing to substantially reduced output at the source. The new prices of copals and dammars are as follows:—Copal, Congo No. 1, 24c. to 26c. per pound; No. 3, 15¾c. to 17c. per pound; Manila C, 36c. to 40c. per pound; DBB, 26½c. to 29c.; MA, 21½c. to 24c.; Philippine pale chips, 26½c. to 29c.; nubs, 33¼c. to 37c.; sorts, 24½c. to 27c.; Pontianak nubs, 38½c. to 40c.; Dammar, East India, batu, bold, 14½c. to 16c.; nubs and chips, 8¼c. to 9½c.; black, bold, 14½c. to 16½c.; unscraped, 12¾c. to 14c.; pale chips, 13c. to 15c.; black nubs, 17¾c. to 20c.; Siam, 39c. to 41c.; Singapore No. 1, 45c. to 48c.; No. 2, 32c. to 34c.; and No. 3 dust, 17c. to 19c. per pound.

Shellac—The market has steadied after passing through a period of marked price easiness. In the orange grades declines of about 6c. per pound were reported during the early weeks of the year because of a supply excess at the source. The bleached grades dropped about 3c. per pound. Now that most of the newcrop material has begun to move, the market is in better balance. Locally demand is moderate and limited to prompt requirements. Latest quotations are 42c. to 43c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 39c. to 40c. per pound for No. 2 and 38c. to 39c. per pound for superfine.

Miscellaneous

Cobalt Linoleate—Producers of cobalt driers last week moved quotations substantially lower to reflect the drastic reductions in the price of the metal. Fused eight percent cobalt linoleate is 7¾c. per pound lower at 68c. per pound, while six percent liquid linoleate is 6¼c. lower at 54¾c. per pound. Recent discoveries of ample ore deposits in the Belgian Congo brought about the reduction in the metal quotation, which in turn stimulated a downward revision in cobalt oxide (a pigment), and other derivatives, including the salts and driers.

Cobalt Naphthenate—The reduction in this drier was proportionately less than in cobalt linoleate. The quotation is now 46½c. per pound, 1¾c. per pound below the previous listing.

Cobalt Resinate—This material is also 1¾c. per pound lower, at 28c. per pound.

Cobalt Tallate—The new quotation on this drier is 42c. per pound, a reduction of 1¾c. per pound.

Naval Stores

Export business in gum resin continued to move at a reduced volume during the week ended February 15 because of a scarcity of shipping space. During the same week domestic sales of drums and bagged rosin fell off slightly. Grades WW and WG remained firm to strong, while mediums were about steady, according to reports of the Department of Agriculture.

January production of gum naval stores was reported last week at 5,510 barrels by the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture. While January output was higher than last year, seasonal production (April through January) was running about three percent lower, the Department noted. Production of steam distilled and sulfate turpentine during the month was considerably higher than in the previous month, but total wood turpentine output was less than in January of last year. Steam distilled rosin production was reported at 115,250 drums. Commodity Credit Corporation holdings of gum turpentine were about unchanged from the level of the previous month, but the aggregate of other CCC turpentine holdings decreased by almost 7,500 barrels. Gum rosin stocks dropped by 13,290 drums while steam distilled rosin stocks were about the same as a month earlier.

Pine Gum—For the week ended February 9 the average price per standard barrel of crude pine gum was reported at $24.68, as compared with $25 during the previous week and $25.43 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants was 1,325 barrels, as against 1,900 barrels the previous week and 1,095 barrels a year ago. Average per barrel content was 8.43 gallons of turpentine and 296.3 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages were as follows:—WW, 1; WG, 12; N, 35; M, 44; and K and below, 8.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Feb. 15	Mon. Feb. 18	Tues. Feb. 19	Wed. Feb. 20	Thur. Feb. 21[2]
Drums—					
M	$8.15	$7.98	...	...	...
WG	8.70	...	...	...	...
WW	8.85	...	...	...	...
Bags—					
M	...	7.80	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended February 15)—M or better, $7.75

Sales, USDA

320[a] 1,291[a] 237[a1] 1,290[a1] ...

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $10.40; WG, $9.70; N, $9.60; B through M, $9.35

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	...	.5775	...
Sales	...	...	...	12,000[b]	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 67c., l.c.l., 82c.

[a] Drums equivalent. [b] Gallons. [1] Export only. [2] Because of the holiday, no report was received.

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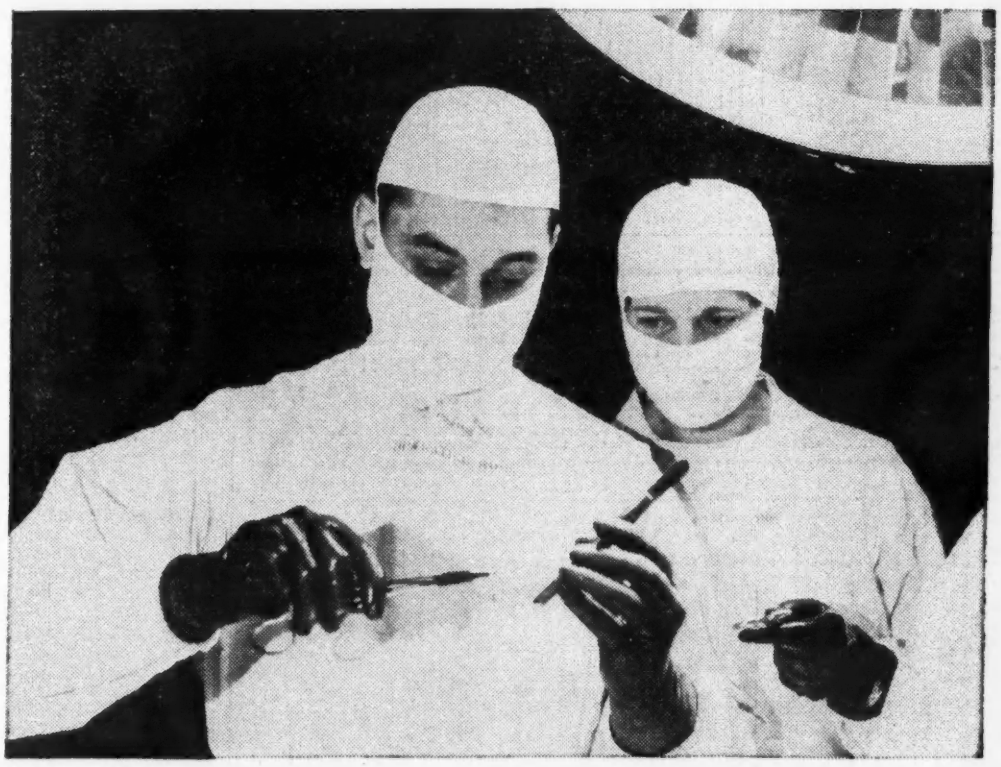

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PX-218 IsoOctyl Decyl Adipate
PX-220 Dilso Decyl Adipate
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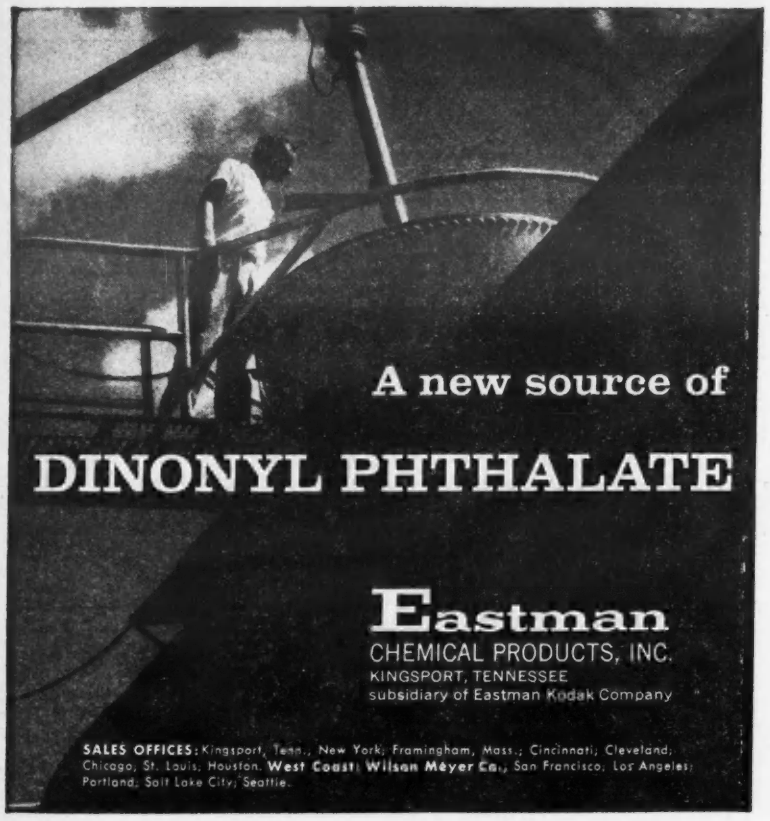
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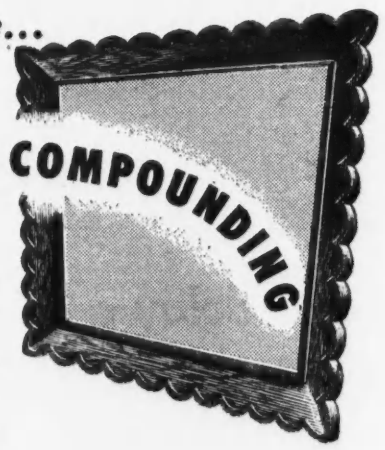

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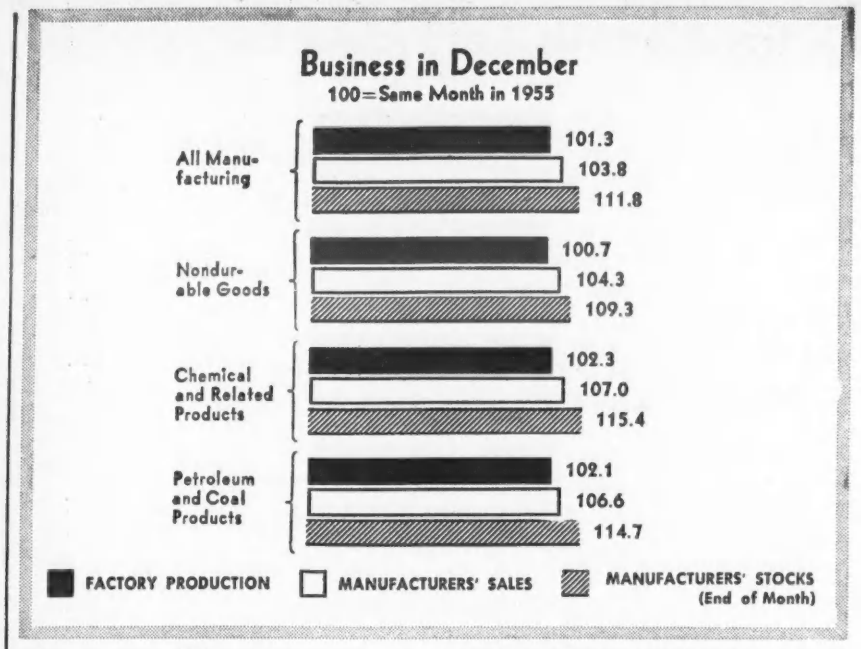

Zirconium Platelets

—Continued from page 4

than metal sponge, they are completely safe to handle, and are subject to none of the restrictions necessary for handling the sponge form.

The Interstate Commerce Commission requires that zirconium sponge be shipped in packages of not more than seventy-five pounds, wrapped in polyethylene, blanketed by argon, and packaged in single-trip sealed metal drums. None of these restrictions applies to zirconium platelets.

Mr. Greenleaf states that zirconium platelets can be compacted for melting as easily as the sponge, and with virtually no waste. They are of extremely high purity, being almost completely free of sodium, magnesium, chlorides, hydrogen, and moisture. Freedom from impurities provides for a much cleaner melting operation for the user.

In connection with this announcement, Dr. Robert E. Hulse, vice-president in charge of chemical activities for National Distillers, announced that the originally planned production capacity of U.S.I.'s multi-million-dollar zirconium plant has been increased from 1.5 to 2 million pounds per year in view of increased industrial needs for zirconium.

One million pounds per year of reactor-grade zirconium will be supplied to the Atomic Energy Commission under a five-year contract. The plant, now being built in Ashtabula, Ohio, near U.S.I.'s metallic sodium plant, is expected to go on-stream during the second quarter of this year.

Dr. Hulse also stated that U.S.I. is now quoting prices of $4.75 to $6.50 per pound, depending on quantity, for its hafnium-free zirconium sponge or platelets, as compared with the present price of about $12 per pound for sponge. The lower price is due to U.S.I.'s economical sodium process —the first semi-continuous process for making zirconium—which requires a lower initial investment than the conventional Kroll process, Dr. Hulse said. Commercial zirconium which is not hafnium-free and which is suitable for non-nuclear uses will sell for about a dollar and half less per pound, he added.

Purchasing Agents

—Continued from page 4

1956, 26 percent thought they would be reduced and only 9 percent thought they would be increased.

Commodity Prices

There is evidence of increased buyer resistance to higher prices. While the general price trend is still upward there are real indications that the somewhat forgotten element of competition is again being added to the picture. Reductions in the price of copper, steel scrap and rubber are indicative of the price pressures that have been built up. Buyers, generally, expect most materials to be readily available in 1957. They predict that, in view of this adequate supply situation and the many 1957 wage increases that have been negotiated, many companies are going to face a real "profit squeeze."

Inventories

The reports this month show that purchasing executives are making determined efforts to hold their inventories at present levels. So little movement is noted from last month's figures that the changes aren't statistically significant. There is no apparent desire to build up inventories to protect against any possible future price increases, nor are there any concerted efforts to reduce them. Extended commitments are being held to a minimum.

Employment

Again, in February, practically no change is noted in the employment statistics. Those reporting employment as greater this month than in January remains at 17 percent. Sixty-four percent of the committee members say employment remains unchanged from last month, a decrease of 4 percent in this category. This leaves 19 percent who feel their employment situation has worsened slightly.

Buying Policy

The continued shortening of lead time on production materials is again evident this month. There are now 70 percent of the reporting members who are buying hand-to-mouth to sixty days ahead. The largest single grouping, 37 percent, continue to buy in the sixty-day range, but those limiting their coverage to thirty days increased from 24 percent to 30 percent. This resulted in a drop in the number reporting in the ninety-120 days-and-longer ranges.

No significant change is reported in the lead time requirements on either MRO or in commitments for capital expenditures.

Specific Commodity Changes

The number of items in short supply is diminishing. The most difficult items to get continue to be nickel and certain steel items such as structurals, plate and pipe.

On the up side are: Nickel, several steel items, solvents, newsprint, fuel oil, gasoline, coal, paint pigments, dyestuffs, lamp bulbs, manila rope and hemp.

On the down side are: Copper and brass, aluminum extrusions, steel scrap, rubber, lumber and print cloth.

In short supply are: Nickel, steel, stainless steel and cellophane.

Sulfuric Acid

—Continued from page 3

is in operation. Construction will begin next month and the new unit is expected to be in operation early in 1958.

This plant, known as the Ecorse Works, serves principally the automobile, steel, oil, fertilizer, and chemical industries in the greater Detroit industrial area. Sulfuric acid is a key building block in the chemical industry, leading all other chemicals in tonnage produced and variety of uses.

The new plant is the sixth new unit in duPont's post-World War II modernization program of sulfuric acid manufacturing facilities.

Chemical Foreign

—Continued from page 7

1955 by $157 million and compared with $1,065.5 million in 1954, and $819 million in 1953. Imports last year, at $275.4 million, compared with $257.1 million in 1955, and $249.8 million in 1954.

According to the Bureau, exports of chemicals during the month of December jumped sharply over November, while imports registered a decline. December exports amounted to $117.2 million in value, compared with $86.5 million in November, while imports declined to $22.1 million from the November total of $26 million. During December, 1955, exports amounted to $98.9 million and imports $21.7 million.

Bids Wanted

Acetone, 1,900 gals., tech., inv. 101, Feb. 28, Contracting Officer, Military Petroleum Supply Agency, Washington 25, D.C.

Ammonium nitrate, 1 ton, inv. 117, Feb. 26, Vets Adm. Hospital, Contracting Officer, Chillicothe, Ohio.

o-Dichlorobenzene, 108 lbs., inv. 23803, Feb. 27, Govern. Printing Office, Purchasing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

Insecticide, 36 ½-lb. cans insectide, 100 lbs. DDT 5% dust insecticide, 100 lbs. wettable sulfur insecticide, 2 gals. liquid insecticide, inv. 117, Feb. 26, Contracting Officer, Vets. Adm. Hospital, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Lime, 1 ton, inv. 117, Feb. 26, Contracting Officer, Vets. Adm. Hospital, Contracting Officer, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Soda ash, 55,000 lbs., inv. DA-3512, Mar. 5, Gen. Services Adm., Region 7, Business Service Center, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.

Paint, paint remover, period contract, inv. SE4S 899, Feb. 27, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, 909 First Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.; 120 qts. offset plate lacquer, inv. 23988, Feb. 27, Govern. Printing Office, Purchasing Office, Washington 25, D.C.; 8,000 gals. syn. resin enamel thinner, 2,500 gals. benzene, 15,500 gals. toluene technical, 539,290 gals. dope and lacquer nitrate thinner, 5,220 gals. blush-retarding dope and lacquer nitrate thinner, 21,753 gals. methyl ethyl ketone tech., 26,500 gals. syn. resin enamel thinner, 17,325 gals. cleaning compound solvent, inv. 101, Feb. 28, Contracting Officer, Military Petroleum Supply Agency, Washington 25, D.C.

31,955 gals. semigloss enamel, inv. 1560, Mar. 6, 17,440 gals. red lead base paint, inv. 1581, Mar. 4, 6,016 gals. same, inv. 1550, Mar. 6, 23,088 qts. paint drier, 6,718 gals. exterior paint, 1,798 gals. syn. enamel, 1,652 gals. lusterless enamel, 1,260 qts. heat resisting enamel, 3,325 gals. deck paint, inv. 1583, Mar. 5, 4,440 pts. brushing lacquer, 232 gals. cellulose nitrate lacquer, inv. 1551, Mar. 5, 500 gals. zinc dust pigmented paint, fresh water tank protective, inv. (4)-1535, Feb. 27, 2,500 gals. red lead base paint, inv. 1554, Mar. 4, 7,655 gals. paint and varnish remover, inv. 1558, Mar. 4, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium hydroxide, 1,800,000 lbs., tech. for cleaning purposes, type 1, inv. 52, Mar. 4, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, Purchasing & Contracting Office, 290 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Sodium metasilicate, as required during the period ending Dec. 31, inv. RIW-700-R, Mar. 1, Gen. Services Adm., Region 3, Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D.C.

Trichloroethane, 10,000 gals., tech., inv. 1595, Mar. 6, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Chemical Anthropology

—*Continued from page 7*

estimable value in gaining an insight into human affairs."

The new science differs from physical and social anthropology—the studies of physical features of the human body and of customs, habits and cultures—in that it will explore how individuals differ one from another in their various automatic chemical processes which keep the human machine running, the biochemist explained.

Dr. Williams showed by means of slides how extremely diverse "normal" people can be in their anatomies—their stomachs, livers, muscles, nerves, sinuses, blood vessels, hearts, hand and brains. He also demonstrated how widely they vary in chemical processes, blood compositions, size and activity of their endocrine glands, and their enzyme levels.

Two individuals of the same height and weight may yield basal metabolism values that are about the same and yet have metabolisms that are vastly different, the speaker observed. He listed alcoholism as one of the human problems which might be solved by recognition of the all-pervading differences in body chemistry.

"Possibly the most important contribution of all will be the insight into human nature that chemical anthropology will furnish—insight that will enable us humans to get along better together," Dr. Williams predicted. "Chemical anthropology will reveal the only true basis for harmonious human relations."

More than 600 chemists and chemical engineers of the New York area attended the annual scientific conference and dinner meeting of the section. Dr. Maxwell L. Eidinoff, of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, is chairman of the metropolitan Long Island subsection, which sponsored this year's meeting.

Liquid Oxygen

—*Continued from page 3*

ditional capacity certified under the goal must contribute materially to current missiles programs to qualify for the rapid tax write-offs.

Among the criteria to be considered in passing on application will be suitability of location and adequacy of transportation facilities in relation to missiles projects.

The goal was established following consultation with and recommendations by the Departments of Defense and Commerce.

Companies desiring further information regarding the goal should communicate with the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration, Department of Commerce.

OPD Study

—*Continued from page 3*

dustrial consumers in 1952, dropped to 13½ cents in 1956.

Among the agricultural chemicals, prices for anhydrous ammonia and other nitrogenous fertilizers shrunk 20 percent. Potash declined 16 percent since 1952, while commercial insecticides were slashed up to 50 percent.

Although aromatic solvents advanced 5 to 20 percent during the five-year period, such important coal chemicals as phenol, naphthalene, cresols and cresylic acids slipped about 10 percent in price. Synthetic phenol in tankcar quantities, for example, fell from 19¼ cents a pound to 17 cents.

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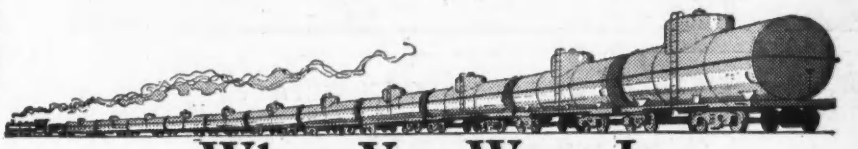

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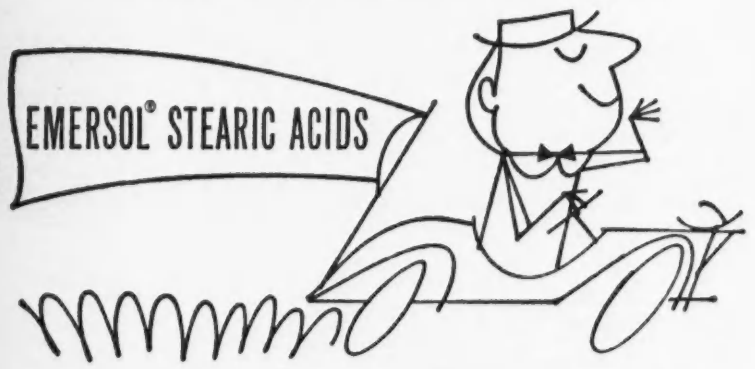

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Domestic buyers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner last week. Export business was quiet and affected by the unsettled dock strike. Soybean oil closed stronger and advanced fractionally. Cottonseed oil was easy and slightly lower. Peanut oil was quiet and nominal. Corn was easier and declined fractionally. Crude coconut oil was steady and slightly higher.

Steady tone prevailed in greases and tallow. Quotations were slightly higher early but advance was not sustained. Domestic business was moderate. Export interest improved though actual sales were affected by the dock strike. Lard closed firmer and slightly higher.

Tung oil for nearby commanded a premium due to the dock strike which prevented unloading of recent arrivals. March delivery was available at ½ cent below nearby. Oiticica was quiet, but steady. Consuming interest in linseed oil was extremely slow, but prices were steady, despite the weakness of flaxseed. Linseed meal for nearby was firmer and raised $2 per ton due mainly to curtailed flaxseed crushing operations. Cottonseed meal was inactive and easy, while soybean meal was unchanged. Brazilian castor oil was inactive and offers were freer at the recent decline. Export interest in crude menhaden oil was less active. Recent trading was quite active in new crop oil and one half of the Gulf production has been purchased for export.

Trading in vegetable waxes continued restricted to actual needs. Carnauba grades were unsettled and at least 1 cent lower, depending upon quantity. Crude beeswax remained steady though nominal due to scarcity of offers from primary sources. Refined grades were unchanged and well held.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Cottonseed meal, 50c. per ton.
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, crude, No. 3 Ceara, 1c. per lb.
Parnahyba, 1c. per lb.
Yellow, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 24, 1956
120.19	119.77	121.17	99.47

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Brazilian oil was steady and No. 1 was held at 21½c. to 21¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Trading in domestic grades was restricted to actual needs. Quotations were without change.

Coconut—Crude was steadier and held at 11⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment. Tankcars at New York were quoted at 12¼c., prompt delivery.

Corn—Trading was reported light and spotty. Crude sold lower at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined declined to 18.16c., tankcars New York, February delivery.

Cottonseed—Futures market was irregular, with price fluctuations covering a narrow range last week. Trading was chiefly speculative with commission houses on both sides. Trade interests continued to even up in March and transferred hedges to July. Lack of export news from Washington acted as a deterrent to bullish activity. Consuming interest in cash oil was reported inactive and refined salad was lower and offered at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Thursday, February 21, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Mar.	214	16.23	15.92	16.19@16.22
May	522	16.30	15.97	16.28@16.31
July	267	16.27	15.94	16.26@16.29
Sept.	39	15.96	15.67	15.96S
Oct.	18	15.71	15.44	15.70S
Dec.	76	15.55	15.35	15.55@15.58
Mar.	2	15.56	15.55	15.56S

Total sales and switches, 1,158 contracts.

Crude was quiet and easier. Light sales were reported at 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, southeast and Valley; 13¾c. Lubbock and 14c. Waco.

Linseed—Trading was at a virtual standstill. Prices were unchanged. Withdrawals against existing contracts improved somewhat, though still not up to crusher expectations. Raw oil was quoted at 13.2c. a pound, in tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis, February-June delivery; 13.5c. ex-warehouse.

Flaxseed—Seed was inactive and lower.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed market was a virtual stalemate, offerings negligible and demand lethargic. Bids were reduced 1c. a bushel to $3.27, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Buyers other than crushers supported the market at this level, crushers holding to ideas 1c. to 2c. lower. Several area plants have suspended flaxseed operations for an indefinite period. The 5 percent lower support price announced for 1957 crop flaxseed was psychologically weakening, amounting to Minneapolis terminal support price of about $3.25. The Department of Agriculture reported that only an additional 1,000,000 bushels of flaxseed were placed under the loan between December 15 and January 15. This figure would indicate ample supplies of uncommitted flaxseed in the country, but many traders feel that the final figure will show substantial increase. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 165 cars, compared with 281 cars a year ago. Shipments amounted to 11 cars, against 87 cars last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
Past week	297,000	391,750	19,800
Since Sept. 1..	15,580,000	19,586,350	2,090,800

Oiticica—Trading was restricted to prompt delivery. Tankcars were quoted nominally at 16c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 17½c. to 17¾c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Olive—Trading on spot was restricted to Tunisian oil which was available at $3.25 to $3.35 per gallon, drums, duty paid as to quantity. Spanish oil was scarcer on spot and small lots were held at $3.60, drums, duty paid. Tunisian for shipment was lower at $75 to $76 per 100 kilos, c. and f. New York, prompt and Greek at $80 per 100 kilos, in 20 kilo tins, same basis. The trade still awaited offers of Spanish oil for shipment.

Palm—Stocks on spot were unchanged at 15½c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Demand was inactive. Tankcars were quoted at 13¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Crude was quiet and nominal at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined was unchanged at 19¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—Demand was light and spotty. Tankcars were offered at 18¾c. per pound, New Yorrk, prompt and later delivery.

Soybean—Trading continued light and spotty. Crude closed firmer with sales at 14c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, February. March was sold at 13⅝c. and 13¼c., April, same basis. Refined salad was higher at 16.88c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Thursday, February 21, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Mar.	17	13.50	13.30	13.32@13.60
May	10	12.98	12.78	12.91@13.00
July	7	12.50	12.38	12.60@12.68
Sept.	7	12.15	12.08	12.14@12.16

Total sales, 41 contracts.

Tung—Market was quiet, but steady for nearby delivery at 22½c. to 22¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis as to seller. March forward was dull and easy at 21½c. to 21¾c. per pound, same basis. Drums were held at 17½c. carlots and 17¾c. to 18c. for smaller lots on spot.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Shipments were reported unchanged and nominal around $185 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans, and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	252,500	420,000
Previous week	1,422,000	2,068,000
Corresponding week, 1956	2,568,000	1,900,000
Total this year	7,666,300	14,646,000
Corresponding period, 1955	12,438,000	16,003,600

Cocoa Butter—Business was reported spotty. Prices ranged from 67c. to 71c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Copra—Shipments were maintained at $150 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, prompt. Trading was reported slow.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Steadier tone prevailed at unchanged quotations. Offers were limited and well held. Choice white all hog was quoted at 8⅜c. to 8½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Yellow ranged from 6¾c. to 6⅞c., same basis as to quality.

Lard—Trading was moderate. Cash lard was quoted at 15⅛c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Buying interest was reported spotty. Extra ranged from 18½c. to 19c. per pound, drums as to seller and quantity. Oleo stearine was inactive and quoted at 15c. to 15½c., same basis.

Tallow—Improved buying interest created a steady tone, though trading was reported limited. Offerings were light and well held. Bleachable fancy ranged from 7¾c. to 7⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, 7½c.; special, 7⅛c. and No. 1, 6⅞c. same basis. Edible was unchanged at 13½c. to 14c. same basis. Fancy was held at 9¼c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. dock. Offers from Norway were light due to poor fishing, which created a firmer tone in replacements. On spot prices ranged from 11⅝c. to 11¾c., drums, as to quantity.

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the weekended Thursday, February 21, follow:

No sales last week.

Fish Oils

Cod—Moderate sales were reported on the basis of 10⅜c. per pound, drums, ex-

Menhaden Crude—Market was quiet, but steady. New crop oil was nominal at 8½c. per pound, tankcars, Gulf ports, if and when made. Old crop was inactive and held at 9½c., tankcars, f.o.b. works. Demand for refined grades was fair, chiefly for less carlots. Light pressed oil was unchanged at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Whale—Advices from London stated that first returns of the current Antarctic whaling season were smaller than a year ago. The catch reached 3,249 blue whale units from January 7 to 19 against 4,031 taken during January 7 to 21 last year. British production lagged, only 90,000 barrels of oil were produced against 109,500 barrels in the first 15 days of 1956. In contrast, 9 Norwegian factory ships produced 157,010 barrels in similar periods against 158,690 barrels last year.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand for cottonseed meal continued slow. Forty-one percent old process was quoted at $54.50 per ton sacked in the lower Mississippi Valley area; $55.50 Memphis; $59.50 Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina for February/March shipment. No large tonnage was offered for sale as most of the crush for the season is about over.

Linseed Meal — Nearby delivery strengthened by curtailed seed crushing. Prices raised $2 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal market displayed stronger tendency, influenced mainly by curtailment of flaxseed crushing operations by several area plants for indefinite periods. Prices advanced $2 a ton as one or two crushers were out of the market for nearby requirements. Further strengthening factor was provided by the announcement that cottonseed meal would be included in the southwestern drouth relief program. Withdrawals against existing contracts were at a moderately active pace. Extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted at $52 to $52.50 for February forward, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein, held at $55.50 for February/June.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	11,940,000	10,440,000
Since Sept. 1	359,440,000	418,930,000

Peanut Meal—For the last several weeks the government has rejected bids for peanuts for crushing but additional peanuts were offered last week to produce approximately 2,400 tons of meal. Demand continued slow although supplies were not burdensome. Prices were about steady at $51 for sacked forty-five percent protein meal f.o.b. Georgia and Alabama shipping points March shipment.

Soybean Meal — Trading was fairly active and most mills were sold up for at least a couple of weeks. Prices were steady for forty-four percent at $47 per ton bulk for immediate; $47 March; $46.50 April-September and limited quantities at $49 to $50 f.o.b. Valley points March shipment.

Waxes

Trading in vegetable waxes last week continued on a hand to mouth manner. This created an easier tone in carnauba grades and quotations were off about 1c. per pound. No. 3 N. C. Ceara crude was quoted at 64c. to 66c. per pound and Parnahyba, 66c. to 68c., spot as to quantity. Yellow No. 1 Ceara also was lower at $1.35 to $1.36 per pound spot and Parnahyba, $1.37 to $1.38, same basis. Candelilla continued in limited supply on spot and offers for shipment also were scarce. Crude on spot ranged from 65c. to 69c. per pound, and refined, 68c. to 72c., depending upon seller. The lower figures were available only to regular customers in one quarter. Japan wax was quiet and soft on spot at 43c. to 44c. per pound, as to quantity. Crude beeswax remained nominal and steady due to firmness of primary sources.

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LOOK OVER THE CONTENTS

1. What Constitutes a Waste Problem?
2. Who Starts a Waste-treatment Problem?
3. The First Steps to Take in the Solution
4. The Place of the Engineer or Specialist
5. Cooperation between Enforcing Agencies, Industrialist, and Technician
6. Factors in the Solution of a Waste Problem
7. The Interests Concerned in Industrial-waste Problems
8. Districts for Industrial-waste Treatment
9. Sampling and Analysis of Wastes
10. Combining Wastes from Several Plants to Reduce Costs
11. The Pollutional Effect of Various Wastes
12. Methods of Waste Treatment
13. Equipment for Waste Treatment and Its Selection
14. Coagulants and Chemicals
15. Handling Industrial Wastes in Municipal Systems and Charges Therefor
16. Factors in the Development of Low-cost Plants
17. Reuse of Wastes and Recovery of Values

APPENDIX I. Federal and State Laws Concerning the Treatment of Industrial Wastes

APPENDIX II. Miscellaneous Data

APPENDIX III. Glossary.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Buying interest for textile and leather chemicals continued restricted to actual requirements last week. While new business was reported spotty, withdrawals against former contracts continued at a good rate. Steady undertone prevailed in the market and quotations were well held for most materials. Stocks were adequate and users were not inclined to increase inventories beyond 30 to 60 day requirements. In the chemical group, bichromates remained steady and moved in good volume against current contracts. Sodium acetate and hydrosulfite were in fair request for prompt needs.

In sizing materials, potato starch was the most active on the list. New business was reported spotty, but deliveries against former contracts continued in good request. Trading on tapioca flour continued restricted to Siamese grades, chiefly for nearby shipment. Interest in Brazilian flour was quiet and not expected to improve until new crop becomes available next May. Corn starch was a fair request for prompt delivery at unchanged prices. Consuming interest in sago flour replacements was slow. Offers for shipment was maintained at prevailing quotations.

Further weakness prevailed in the quebracho extract market and another price reduction was announced in the last two weeks for replacements from the Argentine. Clarified, 64 percent tannin declined three quarter cents per pound and solid ordinary more than 1 cent per pound. This created an easier tone in wattle extract and lower prices were expected to be announced shortly. Wattle bark was lower for shipment effective March 1. Fair average declined $7 per ton and merchantable $9 per ton.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
Quebracho ext., clarif., ¾c. per lb.
ordinary, .0105c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 24, 1956
108.23	108.23	108.46	107.27

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Conditions remained unchanged and steady. Good request was noted against current contracts. Demand for prompt delivery also was fairly active. All grades were maintained at prevailing quotations.

Sodium Acetate—Business was reported spotty, chiefly for immediate delivery. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Consumers continued to limit purchases to actual needs. Deliveries against former orders were in good request. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Sulfonated Oils—Business was light and spotty. Demand was confined to actual needs.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Trading was fairly active for actual requirements. Prices were held from 65c. to $1. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Demand was reported spotty and confined to actual needs. All grades were maintained at former levels. Gum was quoted at $9.33 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; light canary, $9.07; dark canary, $9.17 and white $8.91, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—While demand was confined to immediate requirements, the market remained steady at current quotations. Pearl was quoted at $7.32 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.44 same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply increased 5,358,000 bushels to 75,167,000 bushels for the week ended Febuary 15, compared with 50,472,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Keen competition and light demand kept this market unsettled. Stocks were adequate and offered freely. Flake was quoted at $1.45 to $1.47 per pound and powder, $1.49 to $1.51 per pound, spot depending upon quantity. Lower prices for technical were withdrawn. Stocks on spot were quoted at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound as to quantity and seller.

Egg Yolk—Trading was reported light and confined to actual needs. Market was unchanged and quite steady. Stocks on spot were held at $1.05 to $1.07 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—Buying interest was moderate, chiefly for prompt needs. Interest in forward delivery lacked snap. Withdrawals against contracts continued active. Carlots were maintained at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine, prompt delivery. Spot stocks moved in a hand to mouth manner at 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Shipments from Idaho remained steady at 6¼c., carlots, f.o.b. mills, less ½c. for shipment to eastern points.

Public hearings on U. S. participation in tariff negotiations arising from Canada's desire to increase its duty rate on potatoes under its tariff concession will be held by the Committee for Reciprocity Information on March 6 at 10 a.m. Applications for oral presentation of views and information should be presented to the committee not later than February 27. Persons desiring to be heard should also submit written briefs or statements to the Committee for Reciprocity Information by Febuary 27. Persons who do not desire to be heard may present written statements until March 6. Communications should be addressed to: Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Washington 25. D. C.

The Canadian trade agreement concession on potatoes was initially negotiated with the United States within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Tapioca Flour—Consumers showed less interest in replacements from Siam, but absorbed good sized quantities against recents contracts. Offers for shipment were liberal at former levels. Medium grade was unchanged at 5.45c. per pound, exdock, prompt shipment and grade A at 5.95c., same basis. Inquiry for Brazilian flour continued inactive. Prompt shipment was entirely nominal about 9¾c. per pound, exdock. On spot, small lots of high grade were held at 12c. to 13½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Consuming interest was light, chiefly for nearby shipment. Solid extract guaranteed 60 percent was unchanged at 9.33c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment and powdered, 70 percent, 10.85c., same basis.

Cutch—Replacements were maintained at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment. Offers for shipment were not liberal.

Quebracho Extract—This market was weaker and another price reduction—the second in the last two weeks—was announced for shipment from the Argentine. Solid clarified 64 percent was dropped to 10.7429c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment and ordinary 63 percent, 9.8035c. per pound, same basis. These prices included ocean freight rate of $23.46 per 2,240 pounds, also marine and war risk insurance.

Valonia—Buying interest was spotty and restricted to nearby shipment. Primary market was unchanged. Beards were quoted at $86 per ton, carlots, exdock; cups, $64 per ton, same basis, and extract, 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Trading was reported dull, with tanners showing little interest in replacements. Extracts were unchanged but further reduction in quebracho created an easier tone. East African 60 percent was quoted at 9.15c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty and South African, 9.3c. per pound, same basis. These quotations included ocean freight rate at $23.50 per ton per 2,240 pounds, also marine and war risk insurance. Bark was weaker and shipments were reduced sharply effective March 1. Fair average was quoted at $88 per ton, exdock, and merchantable, $82 per ton, effective March 1.

Senate Votes $30 Million For Purchase of Minerals

The senate last week voted to appropriate the $30 million requested by the administration to continue the minerals and metals purchase program until December 31, 1958. Because the house previously had failed to consider the item, it must now go to conference.

Funds for the purchase of asbestos, fluorspar, tungsten and columbium-tantalum which were appropriated by congress last year were exhausted in December.

Colgate Elects Executives

Edward H. Little, chairman of the board of the Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J., has announced the election of Ralph A. Hart to the newly-created post of executive vice-president of the company. At the same time, George H. Lesch was named president of Colgate-Palmolive International, Inc., succeeding Mr. Hart, and a vice-president of the parent company.

Imports at U. S. Ports

—Continued from page 47

VALONIA CUPS—9,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—46 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Antalaha
67 cs, J Manheimer, Antalaha
49 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Sambava
44 cs, First National Boston, Papeete
30 cs, F Huber & Co, Papeete
POWDER—24 cks, Zink & Trieste, Marseille
WATTLE BARK—669 bls, Bowring & Co, Capetown
1,673 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—556 bgs, International Products Corp, Durban
449 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Durban
1,674 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WAX—400 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
WITHERITE—224 tons, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Middlesbrough
WOOL GREASE—82 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Fremantle
104 dms, National City Bank, Port Adelaide
107 dms, Fremantle
100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
3 dms, Jamex E Fox, Genoa
79 cs, Chemical Bank, Hull
WAX—16 kgs, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
ZIRCON SAND—1,200 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane

Los Angeles

COPRA—2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
1,215 tons, The American Trust Co, Tabaco
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cagayan
500 long tons, Paul X Smith, Cagayan
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Ozamis
500 long tons, Paul X Smith Corp, Dipolog
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
4,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Manila
1,120,000 lbs, American Trust Co, Bulan
2,240,000 lbs, American Trust Co, Legaspi
1,120,000 lbs, Cargill lbs, Cargill Inc, Tabaco
750 long tons, Tabaco
DAMMAR GUM—35 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
FERRIC OXIDE—100 bbls, L H Butcher Co, Malaga
100 bbls, Charles B Chrystal Co, Malaga
480 bbls, Malaga
MOLASSES—1,339.7 metric tons, National Molasses Co, Mazatlan
PEATMOSS—200 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Hamburg
170 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
250 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
PEPPERMINT—40 ctns, Metropolitan Warehouse, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—213,707.08 bbls, Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
26,454,981 long tons, Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
117,148 net bbls, Richfield Oil Co, Punta Cardon
SEEDLAC DUST—450 bgs, East Asiatic Co Inc, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—500 bgs, B C Ireland Co, San Juan del Sur
150 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
350 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
500 bgs, H M N & Co, Corinto
STARCH POWDER—100 bgs, American Key Products Co, Bremen
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,410 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,500 bgs, American Key Products Co, Bangkok
1,670 bgs, Morningstar Nicol Inc, Bangkok
2,505 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—332 bgs, Lourenco Marques
CAMPHOR POWDER—50 cs, Vicks Chemical Co, Keelung
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—600 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Marseille
600 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
1,400 bgs, Trask Co, Marseille
800 bgs, Bordeaux
COCONUT OIL—287 tons, Manila
CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, Glasgow
FUEL OIL—125,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GLYCERINE—270 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
GYPSUM—6,076 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LICORICE ROOT—5,257 bls, Izmir
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—172,273 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
250,294 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
RUTILE SAND—4,000 bgs, Sydney
TAPIOCA FLOUR—200 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—454 bbls, Mercer Chemical Co, Barcelona
UREA—2,500 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa

San Francisco

CASEIN—200 bgs, J R Spellacy, Sydney
COPRA—1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
CAKE—2,240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
CUMIN SEED—182 bgs, Williams Dimond & Co, Kobe
FERROUS SULFATE—795 bgs, N Y Hanseatic Corp, Kobe
1,250 bgs, United Mineral & Chemical Products, Kobe
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, M S Cowen & Co, Yokohama
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—175,714 bbls, The Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
26,500 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
SESAME OIL—45 cs, Modern Food Products, Yokohama
40 cs, Lees Agency, Kobe
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—200 bgs, Antwerp

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IMMEDIATE SOLUTIONS TO YOUR FILTRATION PROBLEMS

Shriver ALUMINUM Filter Press; sizes are 7", 12", 18" and 36"; Plate & Frame type.

Shriver and Sperry Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Presses; 12", 24", 30", 36" and 42".

SPECIAL: Shriver 36" JACKETED Cast Iron Filter Press with Seco 64 ton closure.

Oliver Sweetland Leaf Type Filters in all sizes from No. 2 to No. 12.

Oliver S/S Vertical Pressure Type Filter No. 50 Jacketed.

Enzinger Leaf Type Pressure Filter; 260 sq. ft.

Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filter; 52" x 48".

Oliver S/S 7' Horizontal Rotary Vacuum Filter.

Sparkler Model 33 D 7 Filter with Scavenger.

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BRILL EQUIPMENT CO.

DRYERS

3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 11'6"x36', 7'5"x20', 5'2"x20'.
1—Hersey 1½'x12' Rotary Hot Air 304 S.S. with steam coils.
2—Buflovak 42"x120" Atmospheric Double Drum.
1—Buflovak 6'x5'6" Monel single drum Flaker.
2—Devine 4'x9' single drum Atmospheric.
1—Buflovak single door Vacuum Shelf 15—42"x42" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
4—Tray Dryers, steam heated, 95 sq. ft. tray area.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac 4'x20', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40', 6'x50'.
6—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryers 6'x30', 7'x30', 8½'x35'.

MIXERS

2—Baker Perkins #17 DAM, 200 gal. jacketed, Sigma Blades.
2—Baker Perkins 100 and 50 gal., 316 S.S.. Sigma Blades.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 250 and 100 gals.
5—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9', 304 S.S. Rotating, jacketed.
1—4' dia., 304 S.S. Conical Blender, 3 HP motor.

MILLS

1—Devine 5'x10' steel jacketed Ball Mill.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
3—Abbe 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x3½' Silex lined Pebble Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizer Bantam and #2TH.
1—National 6"x12" Two-Roll Mill, motor driven.
5—Jeffrey Hammermills 20"x12", 15"x8", motor driven, NEW.

CENTRIFUGES

2—Sharples C-27, C-20 Super-D-Hydrators 316 S.S.
1—Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter, 304 S.S.
5—Bird 32"x50". 316 S.S. solid bowl, continuous, fume tight, 60 HP TEFC motors, New 1953.
2—Bird 18"x28", 36"x50" steel, continuous, solid bowl.
2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38" Stainless Steel, Continuous, Solid Bowl.
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Steel Perforated 15 HP XP motors.
1—Bird 40" Suspended rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 S.S. perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30" center slung 304 S.S., Perforated basket.

KETTLES, REACTORS, CONDENSERS, EVAPORATORS, TANKS

2—500 gal. 347 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors 300# int. pressure, 75# jacket pressure.
1—1000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—Glascote 500 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
3—500 gal. 316 S.S. closed jacketed, agitated Tanks.
1—600 gal. 316 S.S. agitated Tank, 200 psi.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S. Horizontal Tank 5'6" dia. x 16' long.
3—Unused 2500 gal. Vertical rubber lined Tanks 7'x9'.
1—10,000 gal. Aluminum Tank 10'x16', ½" shell, 25# W.P.
2—10'x30', 8'6"x25' Steel Horizontal Storage Tanks.
2—Kellogg Admiralty Tubes 2200 and 1800 sq. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 536 sq. ft. Heat Exchanger 304 S.S.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Eimco 18"x12", 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum.
2—Feinc 3'x1', 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum with vacuum and receiving Tanks.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, totally enclosed.
1—Niagara 230-32 Pressure Filter, 230 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara #95-36 Pressure Filter, 92 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—#3 Sweetland Filter 304 S.S., 12-25" dia. leaves, 75 sq. ft.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS

10—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 60"x84", 40"x84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters 30"x104", triple deck.
7—Stokes DD2, DS3, D3, B2, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H7, H6, H5, L5, H4, TS7, #4, #2, AL-572.
2—Stokes #412G, 412B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
15—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps 1½" to 5".

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1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Sperry Filter Press 42", open del., 83 plates & frames—like new.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 48 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new
2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6'x35'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 285 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x22".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
2—Steel Tanks 60,000 gals. ea. vert. welded const.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. Motors.
1—J. H. Day 3-roll Mill 9x16.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exc. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—4'x8' Shaker Screens.
6—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade, 200 gal., with hydraulic dumpers.
3—Baker-Perkins Mixers—same as above.
1—Carver Laboratory Press.

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1—Nettco ±WT-47 drive, 50 HP, 9.5:1.
5—Turbo ±5B Vertical, 40 HP, 70 RPM.
3—Lightnin Side Entering, St. St., 25 HP.
3—Lightnin Side Entering, St. St., 15 HP.
1—Mix. Eq. ±33-TC-1000 Vertical, 10 HP, 17:1.
2—Nettco ±WT-17, 10 HP, 3.5:1.
20—Vertical Motor-Reducers: 20 HP, 30 RPM; 15 HP, 82 RPM; 15 HP, 18 RPM; 5 HP, 84 RPM; 3 HP, 60 RPM; 3 HP, 102 RPM; 1 HP, 66 RPM, and many others.

AUTOCLAVES — REACTORS

2—½ gal. Blaw Knox St. St. Autoclaves, agit., 2000± WP.
3—13 gal. St. St. T347 Autoclaves, 700# WP, 50± Jkt.
2—30 gal. Pfaudler Kettles, Glass Lined, Jktd. & Agit.
1—50 gal. Pfaudler Kettle Glass Lined, Jktd. & Agit.
5—35 gal. to 250 gal. Aluminum Jktd. & Agit. Kettles.
6—465 gal. St. St. Catalyst Vessels, 150± WP, 165± Jkt. Pr.
1—1420 gal. St. St. Catalyst Vessel, 200± WP, 85± Jkt. Pr.
1—36" dia. x 36" long Horiz. Steel Autoclave or Sterilizer, 35± WP.

BLENDERS

1—Gemco 6' dia. Steel Conical Blender.
1—Gemco 54" dia. St. St. Conical Blender, steam jacketed.
1—Patterson 18" dia. St. St. Conical Blender.
10—Gemco Copper Conical Blenders—14" dia., 18" dia., 30½" dia. & 38" dia.
1—Sprout Waldron type 3036 Swing Head Blender, 50 HP motor.
3—Sprout Waldron size 12, 336 cu. ft. Ribbon Blenders.
1—Broughton 50 cu. ft. Double Arm Powder Blender.
1—Worthington 75 cu. ft. Rotating Batch Blender.

BLOWERS — COLLECTORS

1—Read Standardaire #5625B13, Pos. Pr. Blower, 25 HP.
4—Roots-Conn. Pos. Pr. Blowers, 7½ HP 8" x 21" and 10" x 15".
3—Rotoclone Dynamic Precipitators, type W, size 20, 40 HP.

CENTRIFUGALS — CENTRIFUGES

3—Bird 32" x 50" T316 St. St. Solid Bowl Centrifugals, fume tight, 60 HP, 1800 RPM.
1—Bird 36" x 50" Steel Solid Bowl Centrifugal, 30 HP.
1—Bird 40" x 60" T304 St. St. Solid Bowl Centrifugal, 50 HP.
3—Bird 24" x 24" Monel Contin. Centrifugal, slotted screen.
1—Fletcher 40" dia. Susp. Perforated Steel Basket.
1—Fletcher 40" dia. Susp. Imperforate Rubber Covered Basket.
1—AT&M 48" dia. Susp. Perforated Stainless Steel Basket, vapor-tight.
1—Tolhurst 36" dia. Centersiung, Bronze Perf. Basket.
2—Sharples C-28 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 St. St.
1—Sharples size 16 Super Centrifuge.
2—DeLaval ±BUH-3930 Stainless steel Hermetic Clarifiers.
5—DeLaval Centrifuges #74-11, ±94-01 and ±600.

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1—400 gal. T317 St. St. Tank, ¼", ASME 15# Pr.
1—135 sq. ft. Heat Exchanger T316 St. St., ASME 50# Pr.
2—Hills-McCanna K3M-2F Two Feed Metering Pumps, 3" x 3" and 5" x 3".
2—Lawrence T316 St. St. Sump Pumps, 5" x 4", 200 GPM.
1—Blaw-Knox K-15-600 Gas Cleaner, ASME 600# Pr.
1—Ozark-Mahoning Submerged Combustion Evaporator, 2,800.00 BTU/hr., type 316 St. St., with 1150 gal. T316 Evaporator Tank, 26" dia. x 62' H T316 Stack, Air Blower and Gas Pump with motors, T316 Burners, controls, etc.

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19 cu. ft. Patterson Blender.
250 cu. ft. Rotary jkt. SS Blender.
C20 Sharples Super-D-Hydrator SS.
C27 Sharples Super-D-Hydrator Monel.
36" x 50" Bird Cont. Centrifuge.
40" SS Bird Sus. Perf. Centrifuge.
200 gal. B. P. Wet Churn jkt. vac.
Rotoclone Collector Size 36, Type W.
3' x 14' x ¼" steel Column, 75 PSI.
Compressor Bury 1600@110#, 300 HP.
2350 sq. ft. Condenser, steel/SS.
5' x 20' x ¼" Rotary Cooler.
30" Robinson Rotary Cutter, 30 HP.
502-16 L.B. Roto Louvre Dryer, SS.
705-20 L.B. Roto Louvre Dryer, SS.
705-24 L.B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
3000 CFM Lectro Dryer, Type CHR.
8'6" x 35' Rotary Dryer.
Screw-type Feeder 4CS B.P. SS.
243D Stokes Oscill. Granulator.
6' x 8' Abbe Ball Mill GPH, unlined.
6' x 48" Hardinge Pebble Mill.
7' x 18' Patterson Ball Mill 2 Comp.
Jeffrey Hammermills, 15 x 8, 20 x 12.
3620 DIXIE-Non Clog Hammermill.
Penn. Impact Crusher w/50 HP motor.
Micro Pulverizers 2TH & 1W.
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2000 gal Reactor, 200 PSI
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Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

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4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & ±6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 14S-8.
#2 Sweetland Filter, 12 Stainless covered leaves & other sizes. Oliver Filters.
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Ertel 10 disc Filter, 12" dia.

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Pfaudler 200 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack. CI Vac. Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. Steel Kettles up to 3000 gals.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead Lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

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2—Mikro Pulverizers #TH & #2SI.
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42", 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill. 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #00 Swing Sledge Mill, 3 HP.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ HP Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer, 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP, continuous Dry Mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers. 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm Mixers.
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★ 5' x 50' Rotary Flame Dryer, ¼" shell ★
★ 7' x 50' Rotary Flame Dryer, ¾" shell ★
★ Raymond 6 Roller High Side Mill. Complete ★
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★ Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator, 30 HP motor ★
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★ Delaval ACVO S.S. Centrifuge, 20 HP motor ★
★ Fletcher 40" Centrifuge, solid basket ★
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Brand NEW FALCON Double Ribbon Mixers in New York Stock in Steel or S/S.
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3—Colton automatic tube fillers Model #17TF—14AF.
1—Standard Knapp #429 case gluer & sealer.
3—Stokes model T tablet presses.
1—Stokes model R tablet press.
4—Devine vacuum shelf dryers (3, 5, 10 shelf) 40"x44".
8—Day powder mixers (50 to 7500#).
4—Filter presses, 24" P&F, Iron.
1—Everdur 24" filter press, 4 eye, 21 chambers, pyramid plates.
3—Purocel stainless steel filters, 75 sq. ft. each.
2—Baker-Perkins 2½ gallon sigma bladed mixers, 1 stainless.
1—Buflovac double drum dryer 42x 120".
1—Buflovac lab drum dryer 6x6".
2—Fitzpatrick models D & K.
1—Sweetland #11 stainless filters 642 sq. ft.
21—Kux #61 - 2½" tablet presses.
1—500 gallon Pfaudler glass lined reactor, jkt., agt., 5 HP, x proof.
2—Simpson mixers 36", 24" pan.
20—Sweetland, Vallez, Feine iron and stainless steel filters, 5 to 690 sq. ft.
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1—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5′ x 20′.

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1—Buflovak 6′ Vacuum Pan Dryer.

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5—Pfaudler Glass-lined Jacketed Reactors, 300 gal. ea.

1—AT&M TYPE 316 Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifugal, complete with 18" perforated basket.

2—Stokes Stainless Steel Revolving Vacuum Dryers, 3′ x 10′.

1—Bird Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge, complete with 40" perforated basket.

3—AT&M Suspended Type Centrifuges, complete with 30" Imperforated baskets.

1—Baker Perkins Type 316 Stainless Steel Multimatic Centrifugal Filter, Model HS-24".

1—Niagara Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 45-30.

1—Oliver Rotary Vacuum Filter 3′ x 2′, Rubber Covered.

1—Oliver Rotary Vacuum Filter 3′ x 6′, Rubber Covered.

1—Oliver Type 304 Stainless Steel Precoat Filter, 3′ x 6′ (New).

10—Sweetland #12 Filters with 72 Stainless Steel leaves.

1—Sweetland #7 with 48 copper leaves.

13—Stokes Model F Tablet Machines.

2—Stokes Model R Tablet Machines.

1—Allis Chalmers Rotary Dryer, 7′ x 64′ 6".

1—Stokes DDS2 Rotary Tablet Machine.

1—Vulcan Steel Bubble Cap Column, 42" x 30′, with 20 trays New.

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Scientific Community

—Continued from page 5

search programs will be geared to the study of the effects of radiation on products and processes involving plastics, gases, metals, carbons and chemicals.

Many of these programs will make use of the reactor, which is especially designed for research purposes. This reactor is a modified version of the bulk shield testing facility pioneered by Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

The Union Carbide reactor will be designed and built by AMF Atomics, Inc., a subsidiary of American Machine & Foundry Company. A formal request for the construction permit has been submitted to the Atomic Energy Commission for approval. This request contains detailed plans and a description of the reactor's safety features. The reactor will be housed in a sealed concrete structure. Approximately two-thirds of the building will be carved out of the solid granite mountain that slopes up behind it.

Adjoining the reactor building will be the radioactive materials laboratory. This building will be 138 feet long and fifty-seven feet wide. It will contain five cells, which will enable the research staff to perform high-level experiments with radioactive materials by remote control and in complete safety.

The ores and engineering building will be a brick and steel structure 146 feet long and 98 feet wide. It will be shared by Union Carbide Ore Company and Union Carbide Nuclear Company. The building has been designed to accommodate research and pilot plant operations covering the entire range of activities from mineralogy and geology to new mineral prospecting methods, including work in geophysics and geochemistry. Other work will be concerned with research on extracting metals from ore bodies.

The research and administration building will be two stories high and will measure 166 feet long and 178 feet wide. Any program changes requiring shifts in floor plan can be accommodated by a rearrangement of sixty modules. In addition to laboratories, the building will have offices for administrative functions. It will also house the center's library and cafeteria.

Union Carbide Nuclear Company has already established temporary research quarters, approximately four miles from the research center site, on Long Meadow Road near route 210, in the Sterling Forest Research Building where Sterling Forest Corporation, a subsidiary of City Investing, maintains field offices. Special investigations involving chemical analysis and ore processing have already started in the temporary laboratory.

Union Carbide Nuclear Company mines and processes uranium and other metals at installations in Colorado, Utah and California. Its operations extend to the gaseous diffusion plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., and to Oak Ridge National Laboratory, all of which Union Carbide manages for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Union Carbide Ore Company procures domestic and foreign ores used by the corporation for metallurgical and other purposes. The company also is active both in this country and abroad in the search for new mineral deposits.

Sterling Wins

—Continued from page 5

tract to be in violation of the antitrust laws and therefore illegal.

Judge Smith pointed out that any rights which might have arisen out of the alleged breach of contract were subject to seizure and vesting by the United States. He also cited the following quotation from an earlier case:

"In the reservation of the power to seize the property of German nationals congress may have had in mind that such seizures would tend to serve as a deterrent to a third war with Germany, but it is certain from the legislative history of the joint resolution, that the proceeds of the property seized were to be used to remedy the evils which had arisen from the war; that the proceeds of the seized property were to be used to pay the just and legitimate claims against the United States arising from the war in accordance with the war claims act of 1948. Seizure of the property of enemy aliens for this purpose was clearly a proper exercise of the war powers."

The court held that "the only relief to which the defendant (Sterling) is entitled at this time is a dismissal of the action without prejudice; if and when the disqualification incident to the enemy status of the plaintiff is lifted, either by treaty or otherwise, the plaintiff may have a right to maintain its action in a court of competent jurisdiction."

Judge Smith also held that the ruling applicable to the first case was inapplicable to the second, because the acts on which the second complaint was based must necessarily have occurred within the six-year period of the statute of limitations. This ruling, according to Sterling's counsel, "is especially significant since it will preclude Farben from asserting any claim in its antitrust action based on acts which occurred prior to September 28, 1949."

The cause of action on which the claim in the antitrust case is predicated, Judge Smith ruled, "accrued within six years next preceding the commencement of the action. This cause of action was not subject to seizure and vesting prior to January 1, 1947. The joint resolution, is therefore, not applicable. It may be argued that the plaintiff had a cause of action based upon the alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade prior to January 1, 1947, but it must be noted that this cause of action, if it existed, is not the basis of the present claim. The claim asserted in the instant case is necessarily limited by the statute of limitations."

DuPont Will

—Continued from page 5

to go into operation early in 1959, provided that the site purchase is concluded satisfactorily. It would create about 600 operating jobs, and would be built at a cost running well into eight figures.

DuPont has more than doubled its cellophane manufacturing capacity during the postwar period, and only last October announced an expansion program designed to bring in an additional 30 million pounds annually from existing plants. However, continually growing use requires still further increases in capacity.

The Kansas location was chosen to meet growing use of cellophane in the Middle west and western states. This site is near the geographical center of the nation.

The latest technological improvements are being incorporated into the designs for the new Tecumseh plant, including a high degree of continuous process production and precise control of manufacturing process. These factors are expected to contribute significantly to high quality and uniformity of product, duPont said.

The plant is being designed and is to be built by the company's engineering department. Construction is to start this spring.

The Tecumseh plant is to be duPont's fifth facility for the manufacture of cellophane. Production started in the company's plants at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1924; at Old Hickory, Tenn., in 1929; at Richmond, Va., in 1930, and at Clinton, Iowa, in 1941. All of these plants have been substantially enlarged and modernized since they began operations.

Polio Vaccine

—Continued from page 3

consin when the City of Milwaukee, while shopping for vaccine, received eleven identical bills from four manufacturers and seven local distributors.

The congressman said that a twelfth firm submitted a lower bid but was forced to withdraw it when advised by his supplier that "since you've failed to abide by our price structure, it will be impossible for us to make delivery."

Last October a subcommittee of the house government operations committee sharply criticized the prices charged the Public Health Service for the Salk vaccine under the polio vaccination program and chairman L. H. Fountain of North Carolina charged that the federal and state agencies were being forced to pay excessive prices.

The Justice department told Mr. Fountain at that time that it had looked into the matter of Salk vaccine prices but made no criticism of the manner in which they were computed.

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Advertisers Index

Acme Refining Corporation..... 37
Air Reduction Chemical Co..... 55
Alan Wood Steel Company..... 39
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp..... 54
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Nitrogen Division 37, 40
American Agricultural Chemical Co., The.. 1
American Cyanamid Company..... 64
Argueso, M., & Co., Inc..... 56
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co..... 41
Atlas Powder Company..... 13

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co.....1, 42
Barclay Chemical Company, Inc..... 62
Benzol Products Company..... 46
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc..... 34
Bios Laboratories, Inc..... 47
Blockson Chemical Company..... 34
Bowman, Charles, & Co..... 47
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co..... 34
Brill Equipment Company..... 59
Brode Corporation, The..... 57

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, Division Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. 2, 37
Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division 64
Chemical Manufacturing Co., Incorporated. 34
Chemical & Process Machinery Corp..... 60
Chemical Service Corp..... 62
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Incorporated..... 64
Chemical Specialties Co., Inc..... 47
Chemirad Corporation..... 37
Chemsol, Inc..... 62
Ciba Company, Inc..... 39
Colony Import & Export Corp..... 45
Columbia Southern Chemical Corporation. 27, 32
Commercial Solvents Corporation..... 6
Consolidated Products Company, Inc..... 61
Consulting Chemists and Engineers..... 40
Coupe, Robert A..... 32
Cowles Chemical Company..... 28
Croda, Incorporated..... 56
Crossett Chemical Company Division of The Crossett Company 36

Davison Chemical Company..... 26
Dickerson Company, The..... 41
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Company..... 37
Dodge & Olcott, Inc..... 49
Dow Chemical Company, The.....14, 39
Dunkel, Paul A., & Company, Inc..... 45
DuPont de Nemours, E. I., & Co. (Inc.)...15, 39
Duval Sulphur & Potash Co..... 41

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.....53, 54
Emery Industries, Inc..... 56
Enjay Company, Inc..... 24
Equipment Clearing House, Inc..... 61

Felton Chemical Company, Inc..... 50
Fezandie & Sperrle..... 59
Filter Fabrics, Inc..... 55
First Machinery Corp.....59, 60, 61
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc..... 48
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc..... 48

Gane's Chemical Works, Inc..... 43
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc..... 61
General Equipment & Trading Co..... 57
Glycerine Producers Association..... 18
Greeff, R. W., & Co.....1, 43
Gregory, Walter C., Corporation..... 46
Gross, A., & Company..... 57

Hall, C. P., Co., The..... 45
Harchem Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc.. 37
Heat & Power Co., Inc..... 60
Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation.... 52
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc..... 31
Hooker Electrochemical Company..... 35
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc..... 48

Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co..... 62
Inland Steel Container Company..... 51

Kolon Trading Co., Inc..... 50
Koppers Company, Inc..... 38

Lawler Company..... 60
Lemke, B. L., Co., Inc..... 47
Lever Brothers Company..... 36
Loeb, H., & Son..... 59
Loeb Equipment Supply Co..... 60

Machinery & Equipment Co., Inc..... 60
Machinery & Equipment Corp..... 61
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc..... 48
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works..... 21
Matheson Coleman & Bell Division of The Matheson Company, Inc..... 46
Mathieson Chemicals, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation..... 17
Merck & Co., Inc.....8, 35
Metalsalts Corporation..... 45
Metasap Chemical Company..... 55
Michel, M., & Company, Inc..... 64
Michigan Chemical Corporation..... 33
Monsanto Chemical Company..... 34
Mutual Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation..... 58
Mutual Citrus Products Company..... 22

Neville Chemical Co..... 55

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation Industrial Chemicals Division..... 17
Oronite Chemical Company..... 52

Peerless Oil & Chemical Corp..... 64
Penick, S. B., & Company..... 44
Pennsylvania Refining Company..... 50
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Industrial Division 1
Perry Equipment Corp..... 60
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc..... 46
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc..... 11
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc..... 58
Pitt-Consol Chemical Co..... 39
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co..... 53
Potash Company of America..... 41
Prior Chemical Corporation..... 1

Process Plants Service, Inc..... 61
Procter & Gamble Co..... 36
Publicker Industries, Inc..... 10

Quaker State Oil Refining Corp..... 57

Raney Catalyst Co..... 36
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc..... 32
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc..... 25
Rhodia, Inc..... 50
Richmond Mica Corp..... 54
Richter, Gedeon Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. 45
Robeco Chemicals, Inc..... 64
Rohm & Haas Company..... 16
Rouse, Jack, & Son..... 62

Sergeant, E. M., Pulp & Chemical Co., Inc.. 41
Shea Chemical Corporation..... 34
Shell Chemical Corporation..... 19
Spencer Chemical Company..... 35
Stein Equipment Co..... 60
Sterwin Chemicals, Inc..... 49
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co..... 56
Sunkist Growers, Inc..... 23

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc..... 33
Thurston & Braidich..... 44
Todd, A. M., Company..... 48
Tragacanth Importing Corp..... 47

Ungerer & Co..... 50
Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company Division..2, 37
Union Standard Equipment Co..... 61
United Box & Lumber Co..... 41
U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation Pacific Coast Borax Company Division..... 1

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc..... 49

Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc..... 56
Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation..... 32

Zink & Triest Co..... 50
Zinsser & Company, Inc., Subsidiary of The Harshaw Chemical Co..... 58

Current Market Quotations

—*Continued from page 29*

Wax, Japan, cs..... lb. .43 - .44
Microcrystalline, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Montan, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .29 - .30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .26 - .28
German, bgs ..... lb. .35 Nom.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs..... lb. .85 - .86
tech., bgs ..... lb. .80 - .82
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs ..... lb. .30 - .33
cakes cs lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs ctns. works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. 67¼ - .72¼
White lead (see Lead White)
White pine bark, rossed bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate USP powd. dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .20 - —
rossed, bls ..... lb. .21 - —
Witch hazel, bark, bls ..... lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls ..... lb. .27 - —
Wollastonite fine, bgs., c.l., works ton 39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works .. ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ... ton 44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American bgs. .... lb. .20 - .25
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Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms. l.c.l., works, frt equald lb. .30 - —
45-47°C., same basis..... lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fraction, b.r., 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist..... gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist ..... gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist ..... gal. .34½ - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna N Y... gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex .... gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio.... gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo .... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist..... gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist .... gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind..... gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ - —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. .... gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill ..... gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex ..... gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ... gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I..... gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill..... gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara, yara, cns. ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
debittered, USP Saccharomyces, dlvd lb. .27 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd. ..... lb. .18 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. 2.45 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
Selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c per lb higher
Chrome, CP, bbls. dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga. La (Shreveport 1¼ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C. Penna. Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 g., bbls., same basis as yellow, crome lb. 2.35 - —
G pigment, bbls ..... lb. 2.20 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Peruvian type bgs., l.c.l lb. .0205 - .0345
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 11¾ - —
Mercury, oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural)
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd.... lb. .29 - —
basic, bbls., dlvd..... lb. .34 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls..... lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb .38 - —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works lb .40 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms..... lb .53 - —
tech., dms., works..... lb. .29½ - .29¾
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb .202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms... lb. .42 - —
precip., powd., dms. .... lb. .26 - —
soln. 50% dms. c.l. works. 100 lbs 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs 6.40 - —
tanks, works..... 100 lbs 5.15 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
gran. fib. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb .17½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works..... lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .24 - —
Metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13½ - —
New York lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. Alld lb. .24½ - —
10% Zn. dms. frt alld lb. .30 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .20 - —
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½ - —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅞ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅞ - —
French process, comm., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
Zinc oxide, French process, white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .16¼ - —
c.l., same basis lb 17¼ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 18¼ - —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher
Zinc sulfonate NF gran dms lb. .43 - .44
powd., dms ..... lb. .46 - .53
Resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½ - .14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .42 - .46
Sulfate powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn bgs. c.l dlvd E 100 lbs 8.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c higher
USP gran dms lb .26 - —
Sulfide pure bgs., c.l. dlvd lb .2530 - —
Undecylenate, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic dms. c.l lb .25½ - —
l.c.l lb. .26 - —
Zircon (G) gran. bgs. c.l. works. lb. .03½ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots works. lb .04 - —
smaller lots works lb .06½ - —
Zircon, milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
5 tons to c.l., works to 1 ton to 9,999 lb lots works lb .04⅜ - —
500 1,999 lb lots works lb .07½ - —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c higher
Zirconium acetate, 13% com. ZrO c.l 30,000 lbs minimum, works lb .23 - —
Hydride, ctns., works lb 7.00 8.45
Nitrate dms., ex whse lb 4.50 7.00
Oxide, 97½-99%, white grd., bbls or bgs. works lb 1.50 - —
lump electric-fused bgs., lump, electric-fused bgs., c.l. works lb 44 - —
5-ton lots works lb 44½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, lbs works lb 45 - —
CP white grd. bbls. or bgs., works lb 1.50 - —
lump electric fused bags, 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works lb 45½ - —
smaller lots works. lb 48 - —
milled, electric-fused bgs., c.l. works lb 59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb 59½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works lb 60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb lots, works lb 60½ - —
smaller lots works. lb 63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns. 5-ton lots works lb 35½ - —

Castor Bean Growing Continues in USDA Favor

—*Continued from page 7*

flowers at the top of the fruit stalk and male flowers at the bottom.

Plants of the US 415-9 type produce green stems without waxy bloom. Tests at Davis show that they flower medium late in the season. This plant line is recommended for crossing with pistillate plants of varieties such as "Nebraska 145-4" to produce pistillate hybrids bearing only female flowers. Seeds of US 415-9 are available on request in one-half pound lots from the Castor Bean Project, Department of Agronomy, University of California, at Berkeley.

Similar breeding advantages are offered by the US 51 castorbean. It was developed by USDA agronomist Wade Parkey in cooperation with the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station from plant material released by the University of Nebraska. Used as a male parent in crosses with "Nebraska 145-4," it produces cross progeny that is 100 percent pistillate. The hybrid so produced was among the top yielders in several yield trials in 1956.

US 51 plants are characterized by green stems and green capsuls, but, indications are that this variety is susceptible to bacterial leaf spot and foliar "Alternaria" fungus infection. One-half pound lots of this seed will be distributed on request to plant breeders, or others equipped to produce hybrid seed, by the Castor Bean Research Project, Oklahoma A.&M. College, Stillwater.

The two pistillate varieties being offered, "Cimarron" and "Custer," were also developed at Stillwater by Dr. Parkey. Either variety, in backcrossing, produces as many pistillate plants as it does plants bearing male and female flowers. Both varieties are therefore highly useful as breeding material for development of new pistillate hybrids or new inbred lines for commercial production of castorbeans.

The "Cimarron" variety produces green stems with waxy bloom on the stems and the undersurface of the leaves. It is resistant to bacterial leaf spot and foliar "Alternaria." "Custer" produces rose colored stems, with bloom on the stems and petioles (leafstalks). It is susceptible to bacterial leaf spot, "Xanthomonas ricinicola" bacteria, and foliar "Alternaria."

The Castor Bean Research Project at Oklahoma A.&M. College will distribute "Cimarron" in one-pound lots, and "Custer" in two-pound lots, only to plant breeders and those making hybrid seed.

Production Large-Scale

Research developments have made possible large-scale production of castorbeans in the United States by mechanized methods.

With the common goal of minimizing hand labor and reducing cost of production, plant breeders and agricultural engineers have worked together to develop new varieties of castorbeans adapted to mechanical production, and machines with which to harvest and hull them.

New high-yielding disease-resistant varieties of castorbeans, adapted to production under various climatic and soil conditions are now available to commercial growers. These are plants that agronomists have tamed to grow to uniform height, produce fruit spikes of uniform length, and resist various diseases. They also yield to mechanical harvesting because the characteristic tendency of the fruit capsuls to shatter and lose "beans" ahead of the harvester has been bred out of them. In addition, engineers have developed harvesting machines of different types that performed satisfactorily in 1956 tests.

These research developments are making it possible for U.S. growers to take advantage of a demand for castor oil that is expanding on a world-wide basis.

Minimum industrial requirements for castor oil in the United States take thirty to forty percent of the world supply, or about 140 million pounds annually. Of this total requirement, US growers produced only about 2 million pounds of the oil on about 5,000 acres harvested last year in Arkansas, Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

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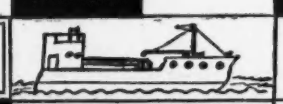
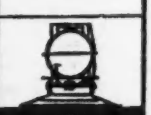
AMINES	PLASTICIZERS				AMMONIA
PERC	TRICHLOR	CARBON TET	CHLOROTHENE		

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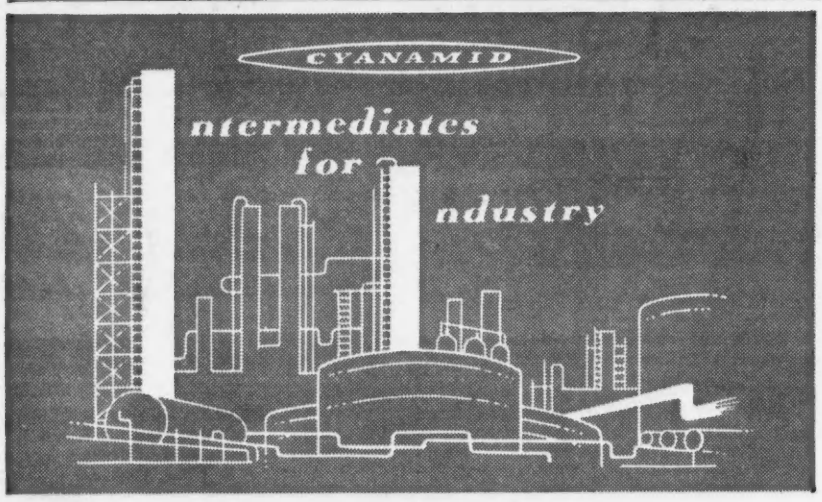

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find growing use in industry

There are many interesting applications of Cyanamid Beta Naphthol and its derivatives apart from widespread use in dye and pigment manufacturing. Included are rubber processing chemicals, perfume additives, pesticides, catalysts and plasticizers. Beta Naphthol has proved valuable as a practical preservative in connection with the processing of leather and wood.

Comprehensive data sheets are now available on Beta Naphthol and the Cyanamid-produced intermediates listed above. The detailed information on test methods will be of particular value to current users.

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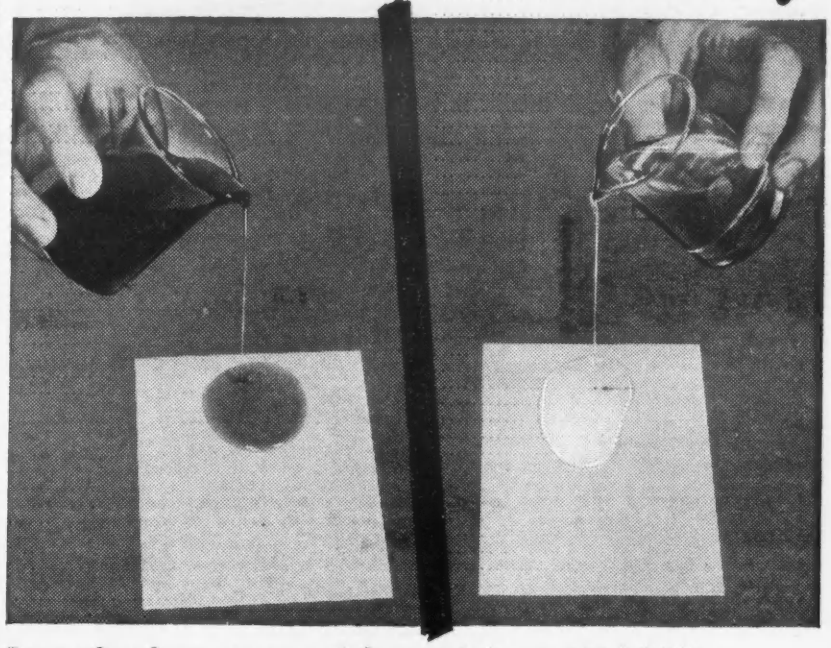

Even after long storage, Celanese Solvent 601 inhibits discoloration of nitrocellulose lacquers

After twenty-five weeks in jars containing steel balls, lacquer on right, containing 12% of Celanese Solvent 601, shows little or no discoloration. Lacquer on left, containing standard solvents, shows marked discoloration.

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